BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1857.....NO. 35.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five Squares of 20 lines or less constitute a square.

In advance

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 do.	1 25
Do. do.	3 do.	1 50
Do. do.	1 month without change,	4 00
Do. do.	3 do. do. do.	7 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	12 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

C. POLVOGT,
Upholsterer, Princess, between Front & Water Sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS, which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for cash. FEATHER BEDS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, made to order. SOFAS and CHAIRS re-upholstered at short notice and moderate prices.
April 24, 1857 34 3m*

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

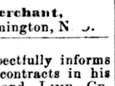
JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

LAW NOTICE.
M. R. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. J. H. FREEMAN would most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is now prepared to perform all operations in his profession. Having had long experience, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction Teeth plugged to remain permanent and useful for life. *Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full set, in a manner so approved that Dame Nature herself would be deluded.* Particular attention also to regulating Children's Teeth, the neglect of which presents so many horrid deformities—all corrected and success warranted. Those so unfortunate as to need the services of a skillful operator, would never have cause to regret a visit to his Rooms, on Front street, 3 doors above Lippitt's corner.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS. [March 27—20-2m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$1 00.—ONLY ONE DOLLAR for ALL!
ONLY $1 00. ONLY $1 00.
The Chance to Make Money, comprising Kinsler's, Carter's, Cook's, Martin's, Bow-man's, Prescott's, Oliver's, Sampson's, Horner's, Johnson's, Sanborn's, Ballou & Co.'s, Simpson's, Metropolitan, and many others.
All the above will send to any one free upon the receipt of One Dollar in bills, gold or stamps.
Address MISS FRANK RIVERS,
Box No. 758 Haverhill P. O., Essex Co., Mass.
April 3, 1857. 31-2m.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery. The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Founder-ing, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

300 AGENTS WANTED. 300
BUSINESS EASY, USEFUL, AND HONORABLE.—Salary one hundred dollars per month. Capital required,—Five Dollars. For particulars, enclose Postage Stamp, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
March 20th, 1857 29-10t

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER RAILROAD, from W. R. Holt's Mill:
22 half-bbls. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
We take pleasure in recommending the above Flour to our customers as equal to Hiram Smith's best brand, if not better. Call before all is sold. Low for cash, at
April 10. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education.*
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of Land in Johnston County, it lies four miles South of Smithfield on Neuse River, and contains 1390 acres. It is well timbered with both Oak and Pine, and the portion that is cleared is in fine farming order. There is on the premises a good dwelling and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale will be half cash, the ballance on time. Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call on the subscriber who wills how them the premises. JOHN SMITH.
March 13th, 1857 28-2m*

CABINET FURNITURE.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, mahogany and walnut furniture, at the old stand, No. 320 Catharine street, near East Broadway, New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call.
SOLOMON FANNING.
March 13th, 1857 28-3m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Strcklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.
A CALL upon the Stockholders of this Company for the second instalment of ten per cent. upon their respective subscriptions, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, payable on the 1st day of May next.
A receiver has been appointed in each county for the convenience of the Stockholders.
H. W. GUION, President
April 3—[31-t1stM] W. C. & R. Rail Road Co.

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.
I HAD thought, up to within a few days past, that I would forego the solicitations of my friends, relative to a candidacy for the Superior Court Clerkship of our County, but from the many assurances I had of the full appreciation of my conduct since I have had the pleasure of serving you, and at the instance of many, whom I believe are not disposed to flatter me, I now announce myself a Candidate for that office, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August Election; and if in your kindness you see fit to elect me, it will be no less my duty, than my pleasure, to serve you honestly and impartially.
As the report has gained currency that I would not be a Candidate, for the purpose of at *once* making my position known, I have made this publication.
LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
April 10th, 1857 32-4t

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

100 AGENTS WANTED.
$130,00 PER MONTH! Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital.
The above is no "three cent catch penny," or humbug to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.
For an outfit, enclose stamps for return postage. Address T. S. CARTER, Plaistow, N. H.
Feb. 27, 1857 26-3m

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
Willard & Curtis, vs. William Polvogt. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Test,
April 24.—34-6t. SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
William H. McRary & Co., vs. William Polvogt. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste,
April 24.—34-6t. SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
James Sampson, vs. William Polvogt. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk
April 24.—34-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
James Kerr, vs. Joseph J. Ward. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 24.—34-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of P'eas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
John A. McInnis, vs Joseph J. Ward. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 24.—34-6t.

NOTICE.
J. M. HENDERSON, County Surveyor for the County of New Hanover, offers his services to citizens interested. Address Burgaw Depot.
April 24th, 1857 34-4t*

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.
APPLICATIONS WILL be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.
W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL, } Ex. Com.
K. P. BATTLE,
Raleigh, April 17, 1857 33-8t

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO CAPITALISTS.
Saw and Grist Mill for Sale.
WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 30th of May, the following Property, viz: A CIRCULAR SAW MILL situated on the Shallotte River, Brunswick County, N. C. The above Mill is only 1½ miles from the Bar, on which there is from 11 to 14 feet of water. The Mill has a 40 Horse Engine, 3 Cylinder Boilers 30 feet long and 30 inches in diameter, 2 run of Circular Saws, a Shingle Machine and Grist Mill. There is also a good wharf running to the channel 60 feet wide.
The premises on which the above is situated, contains 3 or 4 acres of Land on which there are two convenient Dwelling Houses with necessary Negro Quarters, &c. In fact every facility to carry on the business. There is a large scope of country from which timber can be obtained at all times, and floated to the mill.
The above property will be sold (on the premises) on 9, 12, 18 and 24 months credit—presenting inducements seldom to be met with. For further particulars apply to
JOHN DAWSON, or W. G. HOOPER,
Wilmington, N. C.
or to A. C. TOLSON,
Shallotte, Brunswick Co., N. C.
April 10th, 1857. 182-3t-33-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Bladen County.
Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, A. D., 1857.
(From the Minutes of said Term.)
IT is ordered, that a Special Term of the Superior Court for Bladen county, be held on the Fourth Monday in May next. All persons having business on the Civil Docket of said Court, whether as suitors, witnesses or otherwise, are hereby required to attend.
Teste, K. McLEOD, Clerk.
April 8th, 1857 33-6t

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale, in the town of Goldsboro', on Saturday the 2d day of May next, the FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and everything connected therewith. Public attention is invited to the sale of this valuable property. Terms, $500 cash—the balance in six and twelve months, with interest. Bonds of undoubted security will be required.
G. W. COLLIER,
B. J. LANGSTON,
J. C. SLOCUMB,
Trustee of J. Shaaber.
Goldsboro', April 8th, 1857 32-ts

"Let those write, who never wrote before,
And those who write, write the more."
PHONOGRAPHY BY MAIL.
"THE USEFULNESS OF SHORT HAND" says Dr. Johnson, "is not confined to any particular science or profession, but is universal." The Rev. Dr. Raffles of Liverpool, says:—"Phonography is a railroad method of communicating thought; a railroad by reason of its expedition, a railroad by reason of its ease." The Subscriber is prepared to furnish any one wishing to know this much-to-be-covetted art, with a letter, containing an explanation of the Phonography Alphabet. The terms are $1 00 per letter. Communications must be addressed to Chinquepin, Duplin County, N. C. JNO. R. WALLACE.
April 3d, 1857 31-5t*

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York,
44 bags GREEN RIO COFFEE;
25 matts JAVA COFFEE; low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S,
March 27. No. 11 North Water st.

NOTICE
To the Debtors and Creditors of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.
AT THE MARCH TERM, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and den ands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided.
STOKELY ATKINSON, *Adm'r.*
March 27th, 1847 30-6w

NOTICE
To the Debtors and Creditors of Woodman Costin, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.
AT THE MARCH TERM, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Woodman Costin, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided.
STOKELY ATKINSON, *Adm'r.*
March 27th, 1857 30-6w

Chinese Discovery of America Fourteen Hundred Years Ago.

A correspondent of the Francisco *Bulletin*, James Hanley, a Chinese interpreter, directs attention to the fact that Chinese history contains descriptions of a vast country many thousands of miles eastward from them which they called Fusang, and which it is contended must be California and Mexico. Their account states, that in A. D., 459, Buddhist priests had gone to Fusang, (or America) and distributed Buddhist tracts and images among the inhabitants. In A D., 499, forty years afterwards, several Buddhist priests arrived at Hingchau, and reported various particulars in reference to this country.

The Chinese historian calls the country Fusang, from the name of a particular tree that grew there and which he describes thus:

"The leaves of the fusang, when first produced, resemble those of the bamboo. The inhabitants eat the fruit, like pears, and weave its bulk into cloth for clothing and articles of embroidery. They have books which are written on the bark of the fusang." Of this tree (the magney) Prescott says, that its "bruised leaves afforded a paste, from which paper was made; its juice was manufactured into an intoxicating beverage, pulque of which the natives, to this day, are excessively fond; its leaves supplied an impenetrable thatch for the more humble dwellings; thread, of which coarse stuffs were made, and strong cords were drawn from its tough and twisted fibres; pins and needles were made of the thorns at the extremity of its leaves; and the root when properly cooked, was converted into a palatable and nutricious food.—The magney, in short, was meat, drink, clothing and writing material for the Aztec! Surely, never did nature enclose, in so compact a form so many of the elements of human comfort and civilization."

Mr. Hanley also says:—

"Most people in California have noticed the similitude existing between the Indians and the Chinese, both in feature, and the accent of their monosyllable dialects, and from my own experience I find that they are nearly the same. The Chinese accent can be traced throughout the Indian language; though the most of the Digger Indians with whom I have conversed, speak a great deal of the ancient Aztec language! Not wishing to pursue this subject much further at present, I will transcribe a few words for the purpose of showing the analogy, as follows:

Indian	Chinese	English.
Nang-a	Nang	Man.
Yi-so	Soa	Hand.
Keok-a	Keok	Foot.
Aek-a soo	Soo	Beard
Yuet-a	Yuet	Moon.
Yeeta	Yat	Sur.
Utyta	Hoto	Much.
Lee-lum	Ee-lung	Deafness.
Ho-ya-pa	Ho-ah	Good.
A-pa	A pa	Father.
A-ma	A-na	Mother.
Kole	A-ke	Brother.
Ko-chao	To-chao	Thanks.
Ngam	Yam	Drund.
Koo-lae	Ku-kay	Hers.
Koo-chue	Chue-koo	Hog.
Choo-koo	Kow-chi	Dog.

Ti yam in the Indian language is night. Ti yam in Chinese means the god of the moon, or night. He ma in Indian is the sun. Hee ma in Chinese means the god of the sun, or day. Wallae is a word commonly used among the Indians to designate a friend: it also means "man." Walla in the Hindostanee means a man. Numbers of other words could be given, but I shall make these suffice for the present."

Punctuality.

A shoemaker of Dublin had a longing desire to work for Dean Swift. He was recommended by Jas. Swing, the banker, and Mr. Sican, a merchant. The Dean gave him an order for a pair of boots, adding:

"When shall I have them?"

On Saturday next, said the shoemaker.

I have no appointments, said the Dean, nor would I have you disappoint others; set your own time and keep to it.

I thank your reverence, said Bamerick, (for that was his name,) I desire no longer than Saturday e'en, when you will be sure to have them without fail.

They parted. The boots were finished at the time; but, through the hurry of business, Mr. Bamerick forgot to carry them home till Monday evening.—When the Dean drew the boots on, and found them to his mind, he said—

Mr. Bamerick, you have answered to the commands of your friends, but you have disappointed me, for I was to have been at Sir Arthur Axhoson's, in the county of Armagh, on this day.

Indeed, and indeed, sir, said Bamerick, the boots were finished at the time, but I forgot to bring them home.

The Dean gave him one of his stern looks, and, after a pause, asked him whether he understood gardening as well as bootmaking. Bamerick answered:

No, sir; but I've seen some very fine gardens in England.

Come, said the Dean, in a good humored tone. I will show you some improvements I have been making in the deanery garden.

They walked through the garden to the further end, when the Dean started, as if recollecting something.

I must step in, said he; stay here till I come back. Then he ran out of the garden, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket.

Bamerick walked about till it grew dark and, not seeing the Dean, he at last ventured to follow him, but found the door locked. He knocked and called several times to no purpose; he perceived himself confined between high walls, the night dark and cold, in the month of March. However, he had not the least suspicion of his being intentionally confined. The deanery servants went to bed at the usual hour, and the Dean remained in his study until two o'clock in the morning. He then went into the hall and drew the charge out of a blunderbuss and other firearms, and then returned and rang his bell. He was immediately attended by one of his servants.

Robert, said he, I have been much disturbed with a noise in the garden side; I fear some robbers have entered; get me a lantern and call up Saunders.

Then the Dean took the lantern and staid by the arms until the men came.

Arm yourself, said he, and follow me

He led them into the garden, where the light soon attracted poor Bamerick, who came running up to them. Upon his approach, the Dean roared out:

There is the robber! shoot him!

Saunders presented, and Bamerick, terrified to death, fell on his knees and begged his life. The Dean held the lantern up to the man's face, and gravely said:

Mercy on us! Mr. Bamerick, how came you here?

Lord, sir, said Bamerick, don't you remember you left me here last evening?

Ah, friend! said the Dean, I forgot it, as you did the boots. Then turning round to Robert, who was the butler, he said, Give the man warm wine, and see him safe home.

REASSESSMENT IN VIRGINIA.—The result of the reassessment of the lands of the commonwealth has been ascertained and is given by the Richmond Examiner. It presents a striking comment on the assertions of some of the Northern press as out the wornout soil and decline of Virginia. The assessment of 1850 made the aggrgate value of the real estate of Virginia $274,680,226. The assessment of 1856 makes this value $373,421,095, and shows an increase of $98,743,869. This last assessment has been made, too, under the influence of doubled taxes, when a combination of circumstances conspired to induce as low a State valuation as possible. The Dispatch says the real value of the lands of the State is nearer $450,000,000, than $375,000,000.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says that a horse ran away with a dray in that city on Saturday, and on reaching the corner of Main and Columbia sts., and meeting a horse and dray crossing to Columbia street, *he sprang over the team, carrying with him his driver and dray in his fearful leap.* This extraordinary feat was witnessed by a large number of people with unbounded astonishment. The effort required for this wonderful leap had the effect to check the speed of the terrified Bucephalus, so that he was shortly after captured by some Jehus, who happened to be in the vicinity.

The Weather and the Crops.

GEORGIA.—The Augusta Chronicle of the 18th says:

Yesterday morning we were again visited with a severe though not heavy frost. What the extent of the damage may be, we can only conjecture. We hope not very great. We learn there was a very slight fall of snow in the vicinity on Thursday.

The Macon (Ga.) Citizen of the 17th says:

For several mornings past we have had sharp frosts, which we suppose will give the finishing touch to all early and growing vegetation. Planters begin to be very much discouraged, and some fear of famine in the land.

ALABAMA.—We find the following paragraph in the Montgomery News of Wednesday afternoon, 15th instant:

THE WEATHER AND COTTON.—There was another killing frost this morning. The cotton which has come up since the frost of last week is doubtless ruined by the frost this morning. The cold bad wet weather for the last eight days, it is believed, will prevent a good stand from being obtained from the cotton already planted and not come up. Re-planting is now thought to be the only chance for a crop.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 7th, speaking of the late cold snap, says:

Every description of vegetation has been killed outright. Gardens are to-day bare—young cotton has been destroyed. Corn has been cut down and probably killed, while the fruit is, we fear, hopelessly ruined. Altogether, the storm of Sunday has been most disastrous in its consequences, and the loss of the fruit is irreparable; other crops may be replanted, and in due time the heart of the husbandman cheered with an abundant harvest, but for the fruit there is no remedy—there is no replanting of that.

The New Orleans Delta of the 15th, says: "We were informed by officer Newhouse, of the First District police, who came down from Summit on the Jackson Railroad cars last evening, that it had been snowing there several hours on Sunday morning.—The distance of Summit from New Orleans is about 108 miles; but the snow storm prevailed much nearer to the city, though not so severely. It commenced about daylight and continued until eleven o'clock. By that time an inch and a half of snow was on the ground. The weather was intensely cold. More than one planter informed Mr. Newhouse tha their young cotton had been entirely destroyed and they would be obliged to replant."

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th says:

We regret to say that frost was seen upon the ground in the suburbs of the city yesterday morning in considerable quantities; and we greatly fear that renewed and still greater injury has been done to the crops than was done a week ago. It is strange weather for April, and we shall wait to hear from the country with no little anxiety.

The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 7th says:

A friend from Manchac informs us that the cold weather of Sunday night has killed the cotton, and greatly damaged the corn and cane in his neighborhood. We fear the worst has not been yet heard.

TEXAS.—The Texas Ranger of the 11th says:

Upon Sunday night last, we were visited by a severe spell of cold weather, accompained by a northener, which had a most disastrous effect upon the growing crops. Scarcely a blade of corn or cotton or a garden vegetable was left standing; and the labor of planting has all to be done over again. It is to be hoped the fertility of the soil will repair to some extent the damage caused by the inclemency of the weather.

Eggs and Poultry.

The poultry value of the United States at this moment is not far from $25,000. The poultry kept in the State of New York alone is probably about 3,000,000; the city of New York expends no less than $2,000,000 per year for eggs. If every individual in this city alone would abstain from the use of eggs directly and indirectly for the space of one year, and those eggs were at once put under the hens and hatched, not far from $38,000,000 would be added to the poultry value of those localities which send eggs to the vast city. Think of that,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1857.

We would remind the reader that a meeting of the American party will be held at the Court House this evening, on business connected with the election of Comissioners of Navigation, which takes place on Monday next.

From the political apathy every where existing here, as well as elsewhere, we think it a difficult task, even if there was the desire to do so, to manufacture much excitement in this matter. From present appearances it will be very quiet election, and we doubt if the interest felt will be sufficient to cause even a general turn-out of voters. We had hoped that the opposition would have followed the line of policy adopted by them in the last municipal election, and declined to run a ticket, but in this we have been disappointed. They have chosen to run rival candidates to those now in nomination by the American party, and to that extent are responsible for the opportunity afforded factious spirits to endeavor, if they choose, to awaken afresh the slumbering embers of political asperity. And, although we do not believe that in this there can be any great measure of Success, yet the *chance* to agitate is afforded, and that too by the Democratic party. Where was the necessity for an opposition ticket at this time? The gentlemen in office has discharged there duties faithfully. There was no just cause for complaint against them. There was a dead political calm in our midst. Why then should the attempt be made to displace those already in authority, and to disturb the calm now prevailing by agitating anew the element of a political contest?.

But, our opponents have thought proper to run a ticket, and the only alternative left us is to endeavor to defeat it. We therefore bespeak a full attendance this evening at the meeting, and we are in announcing that, among other things, an address will be delivered on the prominent political topic of the day, to wit: the subject of the Public Lands—their history—the rights of all the States therein, and the gross injustice which the old States have suffered by the disposal of them otherwise than its stipulated in the deeds of cession, and other documents.

We copy the above article from the *Herald* of yesterday. It certainly needs little comment. We ask of all, especially the Democrats of the town of Wilmington to read it over carefully. It was hoped that because Democrats ran no ticket at the last municipal election, they would have run no ticket now.—Did it ever strike the *Herald* that there is such a thing as reciprocity in the world? That the Democrats, having yielded the field in December, had some right to expect that their opponents would have returned the compliment in May? Surely, it is the Democratic party that has the best right to be disappointed. They met and nominated a ticket composed of respectable, good men. That ticket was alone in the field for some time. On the principle of one good turn deserving another, the Democrats had some right to expect that no opposition would be brought out. But their reasonable expectations are disappointed; they are expected to yield *all the time*—they are accused of muddying the waters by making opposition, when, in fact, the opposition is brought into the field *after* the Democratic ticket has been nominated. Are the Democrats going to confess themselves nobody at all? or are they going to come out and vote? It is for them to say. They see how the opposition wish to place them.

As for political excitement. The Democrats simply resolved to run a ticket and to elect it if they could, and they placed in nomination good and true men, representatives of the different avocations and interests to be guarded by the board if elected. They passed no long string of partizan resolutions—they called no excitement meetings, and hired no band.—If undue excitement should come, which it cannot and ought not, surely the mistake, to use no harsher expression, is not with the Democrats. Have not the Democrats a right to run a ticket, and has anybody a right to get mad about it? And further, brother Democrats, haven't you a right to elect it too? And won't you? Let your answer be given on Monday next at the ballot box. Turn about is fair play.

Daily Journal of the 28th ult.

☞ There is no greater or more striking evidence of the reflective character of the American people, of their disposition to act on the sober second thought, than the ultimate triumph of the principles of the Democratic party in every case where issues have been made. The issues made by the Democratic party have been upon principles, apparently abstract, but really vital, and upon considerations looking forward to results and tendencies, rather than to immediate effects. "Let the General Government make magnificent works of internal improvement," has been urged by the apponents of the Democratic party, and then followed a glowing picture of florid prosperity to be therefrom realized. "Stop," says Democracy—"how will that work? has the General Government the power under the constitution? how would this policy affect the independence of the States? Could their sovereignty be preserved while another and a centralizing power maintained an influence and control within their borders, incompatible with and irreconcileable to such sovereignty? Where is the General Government to get the money to carry on this system of internal improvements—under what clause of the constitution has that government the power to collect revenue for any such purpose? After all, from whom must the money come but from the people of the States, who will thus be brought into relations with the general government that properly they can only maintain with their own state government, and these last governments will be dwarfed—their functions assumed by the central power and a consolidated government substituted in effect, if not in name, in the place of a federal union. A large federal revenue must be collected, necessitating a high tariff, enuring to the advantage of a part and taking money out of the pockets of the great body of the people"

Well, the sober, second thought prevailed. The long struggle ended with the complete triumph of Democracy, until opposition, no longer able to make head, changed its very name. This, which we have given as an illustration, presents a very fair example of the different issues which have arisen—the course of argument pursued, and the final result of the struggles maintained.

The public lands question is but one of the same issues, or rather a form of the one great issue of Democratic principle against plausible, but temporary and fallacious notions of expediency, and its triumph over measures based upon such notions—measures, too, bearing the sanction of great names, and supported by statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism, who have lived to still farther exhibit that ability and patriotism in doing what only great and honest men can do gracefully and well—acknowledging their mistake, and yielding to conviction, as did Mr. Webster, when he pronounced the United States Bank an obsolete idea, or Mr. Buchanan, who in 1836, voted for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, yet in 1856, with the added experience and reflection of twenty years, was neither ashamed nor afraid to stand up to the convictions of a better developed and more accurately defined principle of political economy.

At first blush it sounds very nice and plausible, when the advocates of distribution say to the people of North Carolina—"Just go with us for distribution, and we will put money into your hands—you have to pay heavy taxes to the State for internal improvements—we'll show you how to take money out of the federal treasury to build your public works with"—All this sounds very well. It is always a pleasant thing to get money, and the promise of it is a very good Morgan to electioneer on. But this talk of the distributionists presents only one side of the affair—It don't inform the people that this money that is to be taken out of the United States Treasury, and given to the States, must every cent of it come out of their own pockets in the shape of taxes upon what they wear, and the articles they use, and the implements with which they cultivate the soil. No, it don't tell them that. It says that it means to distribute, not what is raised by taxes, but what comes from public lands. But the public lands are taxes in another shape. With a very trifling exception, they consist of the land purchased from France under the name of Louisiana, and the balance purchased from Mexico. These lands were paid for in money raised by taxation, and, surely, no one will say that A, having money in trust for a certain purpose, and forbidden to use it for another, can take that same money, buy land with it, and divert the land from the purposes of the trust, and distribute it for purposes irrelevant to and forbidden by that trust.

Take another view of it. Suppose fifty millions of dollars be the amount necessary for defraying the annual expenses of the general government, including in those expenses the large sums required for the management and protection of the public lands.—Now suppose that these fifty millions are raised, say forty-two by a tariff on imports and eight by the sale of public lands; and no more ought to be raised than what is absolutely necessary. Then suppose that the eight millions from public lands are distributed, must not fifty millions be still raised, and the eight millions necessary to make up the deficiency fall upon the tariff on imports. Eight millions more must be paid in the shape of taxes. And who pays these taxes?—the people of the States—the people to whom eight million is distributed in one form and from whom more than eight million is collected back in another form. And with the money thus distributed and thus collected, it is said that the "Old North State" is to be improved—a sort of modification of the exploded doctrine of internal improvements by the general government.

Pursuing the consideration of the merely economical view of the subject, does it not strike every one that North Carolina can raise money from her people for her own works, by a cheaper process than this roundabout way of the general government taking it out of her people in taxes and distributing it back to the State in donations? Is it not for the interest of North Carolina to pay as little tribute as she can to other and hostile States, and is not every unnecessary dollar of revenue from customs a tribute to Massachusetts, and Connecticut and Rhode Island. The duty upon imported goods is just so much protection to just so much additional profit for the manufacturer—just so much more paid by the consumer. It is paid not simply on imported goods passing through the custom-houses, but equally on goods made North, only that it goes into the pockets of our *friends* of Lowell, or Boston, or Lynn, or some other place away there, instead of going into the United States Treasury. We, of North Carolina, use immeasurably more of these *protected* goods than we do of duty-paying goods, and, in paying back our share of the deficiency in the federal treasury, occasioned by distribut on, would be forced to pay vastly more—three, four, yea, six times as much—to the manufacturers of other States. We can surely do our business and build our works on better terms than that.

The progress of our remarks has brought us to the discussion of a delicate question—that of deposit.—It is delicate, because the views we entertain and which a regard for our feeling of consistency require that we should express, may be supposed to place us in a *quasi* antagonism to gentlemen whose motives we respect, and in whose principles we have the utmost confidence. Gentlemen who are abler and more experienced Democrats than we can pretend to be, but not, we truly believe, more sincere or devoted ones. We think this antagonism is more in appearance than in fact—more in ideas of necessity, than in matters of principle. To place this matter fully before our readers, may require more space than we can devote to it in to-day's issue. Still we feel called upon so to present it, and will resume this discussion to-morrow. *Ib.*

☞ Before entering fully into the question of deposit, we take the liberty of presenting the following extract from President Jackson's last annual Message.—

"The consequences apprehended, when the deposit act of the last session received a reluctant approval, have been measurably realized. Though an act merely for the deposit of the surplus moneys of the United States in the State Treasuries, for safe keeping, until they may be wanted for the service of the general government, it has been extensively spoken of as an act to give the money to the several States; and they have been advised to use it as a gift, without regard to the means of refunding it when called for. Such a suggestion has doubtless been made without due consideration of the obligation of the deposite act, and without a proper attention to the various principles and interests which are affected by it. It is manifest that the law itself cannot sanction such a suggestion, and that, as it now stands, the States have no more authority to receive and use these deposits without intending to return them, than any deposit bank, or any individual temporarily charged with the safe-keeping or application of the public money, would now have for converting the same to their privite use, without the consent and against the will of the government But, independently of the violation of public faith and moral obligation which are involved in this suggestion, when examined in reference to the terms of the present deposite act, it is believed that the considerations which should govern the future legislation of Congress on this subject, will be equally conclusive against the adoption of any measure recognizing the principles on which the suggestion has been made."

Even thus early after the passage of the deposit act of 1836, yea, within the very year of its passage, within the year in which it received the *reluctant* assent of General Jackson, had the consequences apprehended been measurably realized. It was hardly attempted to be disguised that while deposit had been the name used, distribution was the thing intended; and with stern and manly indignation did the old hero repudiate such a subterfuge, and denounce it as a violation of public faith and moral obligation.—We use his own words.

What followed? In 1836 Mr. Van Buren was elected, and in 1837 he took his seat in the Presidential Chair. The deposits with the States gave an impulse to State extravagancies, resulting in repudiations and suspensions, lowering our standard of commercial credit abroad, and discouraging and crippling our people at home. The States deposited their deposits with their banks—the banks expanded, and in the next year after the deposit with the States, the crash came—specie payments were suspended—State bonds, as a rule, were nowhere in the market—shinplasters were the order of the day.

But the Federal Government did not escape. The federal treasury was depleted and the last instalments of the deposits were never deposited, because there was no money to make the deposits with. The general government had to enter the market as a borrower—the cry of extravaganoe was raised against Mr. Van Buren, and a wild, hard cider excitement inflicted a defeat upon the Democratic party such as it never knew before, and, we trust, will never know again.

Within the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the apprehensions entertained by President Jackson were more fully realized. Embarrassed, bankrupt indeed, as the treasury was, the monies *deposited* with the States were never turned to or regarded as United States funds, and now that Presidents have come and gone, been elected, inaugurated, died, buried—that the Mexican war has come and gone—that a national debt has been created and defrayed, or nearly so, the idea of calling upon the States has not been mooted, showing this much, at least—that, however pure may have been the motives, and however sincere the professions of many who voted for deposit—however different they may have thought it to be in principle from distribution, nay, however different it may have been, it resulted in the same thing.

We fully acknowledge the question to be an embarrassing one, and that there are views of it which may be urged in excuse or justification, which appear plausible and right, which, we feel convinced, did appear right to those Democrats who voted for it in the last Congress. It may be said that there is a great difference in principle between thus relieving the Treasury of a surplus accumulated against the wishes, and in spite of the exertions of the Democratic party, and the system of collecting money for the purposes of distributing or depositing it. That it is better to distribute or deposit this accidental surplus than to leave it in the Treasury as an incitent to extravagance, and a temptation to dishonesty—that of two evils, it is best to choose the least; and that in voting for Mr. Campbell's bill, this choice was honestly and conscientiously made, with no idea of abandoning principle, or sanctioning any *system* of distribution—either in practice or in principle. That this was the case with the Democratic members from this State, we know to be the case, and we so state freely and fairly; because, as we said on a former occasion, we have no desire to attack the motives of gentlemen in whom we have confidence as Democrats, but from the policy of whose course we are forced to record our dissent.

We notice in the last *Union* a letter from Gen. Duff Green, throwing some light upon circumstances connected with the deposit act of 1836, and especially upon the motives of Mr. Calhoun at that time.—Mr. Calhoun thought that there must, for some time, be a surplus annually accruing under the operation of the compromise tariff of 1833. There was no constitutional treasury or other safe custodian of the public monies, which had been bandied about between the United States Bank and the pet Banks, and his object was really and truly to find safer and more reliable custodians of the public money. No such reasons exist now.—There is no compromise tariff of supposed irrepealability, apparently forcing a surplus—there *is* a constitutional treasury—the true and only lawful custodian of the funds of the United States, and money drawn out of that, unless in pursuance of regular appropriation for a specific purpose of the government, is in contravention of the spirit, the intention and the object of the law creating the constitutional treasury, one of the great measures of Democratic policy, which has exerted a more healthful influence upon the country than any other measure on the statue book.

But apart from all other considerations, there is the difficulty about relieving the surplus in the treasury by deposit—that with that resource open and resorted to, the reduction of the public burdens is not felt as a pressing obligation, and surpluses will be created for the purpose of being deposited or distributed—cases of supposed necessity will be constantly arising—choices of evils will become things of constant recurrence, so constant as to run into a system and leave no choice at all. Democracy cannot be beaten on its own true grounds, it cannot be *forced* from these grounds, but it may be *drawn*—one little concession—one slight yielding to compulsion, for such is implied in a "choice of evils," may lay the foundation of future difficulties, misconceptions and embarrassments. That such is the tendency of affairs, is abundantly proved by the history of the Democratic party. That all compromises do harm is the experience of the Union.

Daily Journal of the 29th ult.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a very brief notice, a goodly portion of the Democratic citizens of town met in the Court House last evening—(Wednesday, April 29th.) The meeting was organized by calling W. T. J. Vann, Esq., President of the Democratic Association, to the Chair, and requesting Mr. S. R. Bunting to act as Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration the approaching election for Commissioners of Navigation. He urged upon his fellow-democrats the duty they owed to themselves, their principles and their candidates, as reasons why they should exert themselves.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas H. Ashe, Geo. Houston, and Eli W. Hall, Esqs. The addresses made were able and interesting, although wholly without preparation on the part of any of the gentlemen.

At the close of Mr. Hall's stirring remarks, a motion was made and carried, that the meeting adjourn to assemble again in the same place on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

Considering the shortness of the notice the attendance was very good indeed; and pervaded by an excellent spirit—the spirit of going to work to elect the ticket.

Let us say a word about that ticket. None of the gentlemen composing it had their names placed on it at their own instance—none sought the nomination, but all, in fact, yielded to the desire of their party friends when they consented to be candidates. Thus pushed forward by their party, with no personal ends to gain, but on the contrary trouble and possible responsibility to encounter, it is surely the duty of the party to come forward fully, fairly and in good faith and give to the ticket a united support—a support by every man in the party and to every man on the ticket. No splitting nor scratching of Democratic tickets ought to be thought. There is no improper name on the ticket—not one. No name that ought to be scratched. We know every man of the five, and we know them to be all good and suitable men.

A Fine Barque.

On Monday, about mid-day, a stately vessel floated majestically up the Cape Fear River, and was for a time the observed of all observers who happened to be along the wharves. Her broad flag bore the name of the Mary C. Fox, and those who stood admiring her beautiful proportions and rig, recognized in her commander the genial face and portly figure of an old Wilmington Captain, familiarly known to his friends as Captain Ned. Gooding, who formerly commanded the brig Cardenas, trading to this port.

On Wednesday, by invitation of the Captain and the very gentlemanly consignee, G. W. Davis, Esq., a very pleasant party assembled on board to inspect the gallant craft and partake of the many good things spread out with unsparing hands. The occasion was emphatically a pleasant one, and will long be remembered by those who participated in it. On board we also recognized the familiar face of Capt. Adams, another good and true seaman, who came in the Mary C. Fox from Cardenas.

The Mary C. Fox was launched in October last, at Yarmouth, Me., by her builders, Messrs. Allen & Hutchings, and is owned by the Captain and others of Portland, Me., from which port she hails. She was built for the Cardenas trade, and is in every respect an A No. 1 vessel.

Her dimensions are as follows:—Length of keel, 118 feet—over all, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 1½ inch; tonnage by measurement, 341 tons; capacity 3,500 bbls. She draws, when fully loaded, about 13 feet.

☞ Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest on Tuesday, 28th, over the body of a free negro named David Proctor found drowned. From the evidence obtained, it was supposed that he was drunk on the night of the 18th and fell overboard. Verdict in accordance.

☞ The Steamer Isabel, from Havana, with dates to the 25th inst., arrived at Charleston on the 28th inst. She brings no news of importance.

☞ Yesterday afternoon the Wilmington Light Infantry were out on parade, and performed many military evolutions in beautiful style

Our young friends made a fine appearance, and will, we trust, have a pleasant trip on the occasion of their visit to Fayetteville and Raleigh.

The Wilmington Cornet Band was out in a new and very handsome uniform. The Band will go with the Company to Fayetteville and Raleigh.

We take this opportunity of returning our acknowledgments to the gentlemen composing the Committee on the part of the "Oak City Guards," of Raleigh, for their polite invitation to be present when our friends visit the Capital. It will be a pleasant occasion, and we almost envy those who can get off, while we cannot. We can only send our best wishes.

Daily Journal of the 28th ult.

☞ Last evening the opposition held a meeting at the Court House. The brass band was in attendance. Otherwise the meeting was rather thin. It is hard to raise a crowd. Dr. F. J. Hill delivered an address upon the subject of the public lands. *Ib.*

☞ About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Steamer Flora McDonald, Capt. Hurt, with the Wilmington Light Infantry, the Wilmington Cornet Band, etc., on board, started up the river bound for Fayetteville. The company and band looked very well indeed, and the music sounded even better than usual as the boat swept along in front of town. A goodly crowd had gathered on the wharf to see the company off, and wish them a pleasant trip. As the boat swung off into the stream, a hearty cheer went up from those on shore, which was responded to by an equally hearty one from those on board the boat.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

Geo. Sampsons, a free man of color, who was convicted of larceny the day before yesterday, in that he entered the store of one Laughlin and stole therefrom fifty-three cents, received thirty-nine lashes on his bare back yesterday.—*Daily Herald 25th.*

We are requested to state on behalf of George Sampson, a free man of color of this place, son of James Sampson, Carpenter, that he is not the person referred to, who is, we believe, originally from Fayetteville. James Sampson is well known here as a very worthy man, and his family enjoy the same character. The person referred to is no relative.

☞ The Washington *Union* mentions the report that the Governorship of Utah is to be conferred upon Major Ben. McCulloch of Texas. The Major possesses the coolness and tact, but above all the promptitude and iron will necessary to deal with the rascally horde of Mormons squatted around Salt Lake, and will, we think, be just the man for the position, if he will only accept it.

☞ Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary of Kansas, has issued an address to the people of the Territory, recognizing the validity of the territorial laws and legislature, and especially that providing for a Constitutional Convention. Mr. Walker, the Governor, will be out in May.

☞ On the 25th inst., the steam propeller Fanny Garner, blew up at a point on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, known as Millstone, killing five men.

TOWN BELL.—We are requested to state, that the town bell will hereafter be rung for breakfast at 7 o'clock, A. M., instead of 7½ as heretofore. This arrangement to continue until further notice.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The U. S. steamship *Cahawba*, Capt. Bulloch, has arrived at this port, from Havana, with dates to the 21st inst.

Sugar has advanced one rial. The stock of Havana and Matanzas is two hundred and forty-two thousand hhds.

Col. JOHN OXNARD, the defaulting Exchange Broker of this city, had been arrested at Havana by order of Captain General of Cuba and a package of thirteen thousand dollars taken from him. OXNARD was ordered to leave the island.

Two Weeks Later from California—The Latest from General Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The steamer Empire City is now coming up, with dates from California to the 6th instant. The steamer Illinois takes forward nearly a million and a half of gold for New York.

The Empire City brings 100 of Lockridge's men, and 70 others, including Generals Wheat and Hornsby, who go to New York on the steamer Illinois.—The rest of the officers remain at Aspinwall.

The accounts of the Lockridge retreat are confirmed. The Costa Ricans had taken possession of Punta Arenas, and the steamer Rescue, with a great amount of ammunition, and six pieces of artillery.

Lockridge's men had been taken to Aspinwall by the British vessels.

Walker's private dispatches received at Aspinwall state his position at Rivas to be impregnable. He had plenty of provisions and was likely to hold out until the north transit was open to the Pacific. The same dispatches confirm the report of the battle, and another attack was expected on the 20th.

General Walker's brother died on board of the Empire City yesterday.

Senator Foote has been returned by the democratic party.

The Pacific express had failed—business was dull, and Chinese products at San Francisco were advancing.

The Wagon Road.

WASHINGTON, April 28th.—The War Department has completed the arrangements for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Mojail river. Edward F. Beale is the superintendent; S. H. Heaf, assistant, and James P. Hambleton, physician. Lieut. Chas. E. Tharlum has been detached from the navy to accompany the expedition for the purpose of making geological surveys. Twenty-five camels and dromedaries are to be employed in the work, one object being to test their endurance and adaptability to the climate. The party will consist of about fifty picked men, with the necessary implements to break the road through, and will rendezvous at New Orleans on the 20th of May. All the parties for the different sections of the road are now organized, with instructions to commence operations at the earliest practicable period. It is thought that the work will be finished by next December.

Tel. Corr. Balt. Sun.

The Atlantic Road.—Beaufort.

The ship John Frazer with 957 tons rail road iron, arrived at Beaufort on Tuesday of last week. This will be sufficient to finish Gov. Morehead's contract between Beaufort and Newbern, and as the work is being prosecuted with vigor we may reasonably expect that the road will be in operation between these two points at an early day. We hope during the next summer to be able to visit our friends on the seaboard, to enjoy moonlight boat excursions in the vicinity of Fort Macon and receive the invigorating influences of the sea breeze, without having our bones powdered by staging to reach there.

The Frazar come in over the Beaufort bar, drawing 17 feet 4 inches, at low tide. An abundance of water, and one of the most beautiful harbors in the world. Push forward the work—we want a more immediate intercourse with Beaufort.

Goldsboro' Tribune 30th inst.

Bishop Atkinson.

It has been announced that Bishop Atkinson will visit this parish next Sabbath, when the holy ordinance of confirmation will be administered. It is expected the services on the occasion will be held in the new parish church (St. Stephen's.) Service may be expected on Saturday night, Sunday morning and Sunday night.—*Goldsboro' Tribune 30th inst.*

COMETS.—Lieut. Maury informs the National Intelligencer that another telescopic comet, discovered by Dr. Bruhns, at Berlin, March 18th, is now visible in the north-western part of the heavens. It is supposed to be identique with the third comet of 1846, discovered by Brorsen—an elliptic orbit for which has been computed by Dr. Von Galen, by which it returns to its perihelion June 25th of the present year. The first comet is increasing its distance from the earth; the second is approaching, and will be visible during the whole of May.

The English and American Governments Compared.

The London Times runs a parallel between the Government of England and that of the United States very favorable to the former, which is far more specious than solid. The conclusion is a very self complacent one as to the superior benefits of the British scheme of polity over the American, as more under the influence of the popular element in *reality*, although less so *apparently*. The quadrennial election of the United States Executive, it is argued by the Times, renders the tendure of power less within the influence of the popular voice, than where, as in England, the Government may be totally changed on the vote of the House of Commons, at any moment, in which, on a division, the Ministry are left in a minority.

This is a superficial view of the subject. In England the Executive *initiates* the measures which are to be approved by the people; in the United States they are the *effect* of such approval or acquiesence.—An English Minister may originate a foreign war, although he may not be able to conduct it unless the supplies are voted by the House of Commons. The present war with the Chinese is an example. The war begun, national honor requires that it should be conducted to a satisfactory conclusion. In the United States no war can be declared unless it have the previous sanction of the representatives of the people. In England peace may be concluded by the fiat of the Minister. The national honor again requires, perhaps, that it should receive the popular sanction.—In the United States not only is the agency of the Senate required, to make a treaty of peace, or any other treaty, but that of the House of Representatives, to perfect the conditions, if they involve an appropriation of money. A British Minister may be driven from power, but how does this redress the evil of inexpedient or unconstitutional measures?—If the Minister dissolves the Parliament, and appeals to the people, as at present, how does the mere fact of being left in a minority in the House of Commons operate to change the government simply by the agency of a division?

The legal duration of Parliament is seven years.—An appeal to the popular constituencies may become indispensible several times within this period, giving rise to popular disorder and tumult. This proves that if there is any advantage in such appeals they are not with a government that in promising superior stability, may give rise to some of the worst excesses of democracy. The necessity of such appeals has its source in unchecked power in the earlier stages. If Lord Palmerston could have appealed to the voice of a House of Commons that fully reflected the popular opinion, there would have been no necessity for a dissolution of Parliament, and if the initiative of war was with the British people, the question of Chinese hostilities would have been decided on its own merits, and not complicated with that of the national dignity and honour.

It is a fallacy then to suppose that because our government is subject to change at stated periods, it is less under popular influence than the British system, by which an unpopular ministry may be left in a minority. In the United States all the external appliances which may and do give impulse and direction to public policy are in incessant activity, to enlighten and admonish the government before they *originate* measures. The press—public meetings—the resolves of separate legislatures—all the means which are capable of political combination—are felt in their united pressure *before* and not *after* the policy of which they are the guide and informing spirit, is adopted. It is as well for the guidance of the Executive as Congress that these *indicia* to public opinion show themselves. The *duration* of Executive power is of no weight, therefore, in resolving this question. The true issue is the facility and constancy with which popular opinion, through its diversified modes of expression, may be brought to bear with uniform effect on those who administer the government.

THE WAY TO RAISE A COLLECTION.—The Birmingham Journal tells the following story of the Rev. W. Bennet, of that town, deceased:

Upon one of the occasions when a collection was to be made, which, by the way, was an operation very frequently performed, he gave out a hymn, and said, during the singing of this hymn: Our friends will make a collection, at which announcement several of the audience, as is usual, began to leave their seats, when he said, in a sly, confident tone. You need not leave your seats, for you cannot get out until the collection is over, as the doors are locked.—The hymn was sung, the collection made, and the money summed up. After being informed of its amount, he slowly rose in the pulpit, and said: My friends, the collection amounts to the sum of £23 17s 5d, making the £23 emphatic; I say the collection amounts to £23 17s. 5d. making the shillings emphatic. Now I say there is some mistake; the collection has been made with too much haste, and some one has been missed. Go round again, and do it carefully and deliberately, said he, addressing the collectors; "we will sing two hymns this time, so that we need not hurry. The hymns were sung, and the collections summed up. Ah, said he, I was sure some one had been missed; it now amounts to £34 6ds 11¾d. The widow's mite is there, it was not there before.—Then turning to the collectors, he said: And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing; and he called unto him his disciples, and said unto them, Verily, I say unto you, that this poor widow has cast in more than all they which have cast into the treasury, for all the did cast of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living. I do desire that in future you never miss the widow, for though the amount may not be profitable; it is the spirit that sanctifieth.

The National Hotel Disease.

The death of another distinguished victim of the late National Hotel disease, Hon. John G. Montgomery, of this State, and the continued illness of the new Collector of the Port, from the same complaint, re-directs public attention to the origin of this terrible epidemic.

There are certain coincidences connected with this subject, which are suggestive of the most horrible suspicions, but for the honor of human nature, we hope they may be unfounded. Mr. Buchanan arrived at the National Hotel on the 25th of January. On the 26th, Dr. Hall was sent for to see the first case. A few days afterwards he had thirty-five cases, and quite a large number took sick after leaving Washington. Mr. Buchanan was among the latter. The symptoms in all cases were the same—violent, copious purging, inflammation of the large intestines, with a constant disposition to relapse.

During an interval of several weeks previous to the second of March, no new case occurred. On the evening of that day Mr. Buchanan returned to Washington, and about that period the hotel was crowded with visitors. On the 4th of March the disease broke out with increased violence and many hundreds were affected. The symptoms uniformly indicate poison, which some physicians consider of a miasmatic, and others of a mineral nature—probably copper. No satisfactory elucidation of the mystery has yet been made.

Fire in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 28.—A fire in this city to-day has destroyed two warehouses and four thousand bales of hay, together with other merchandize. The loss is estimated at $30,000—insured for $20,000. One man was killed.

INCOME OF THE GREENVILLE RAILROAD.—We understand that this Road has yielded during the past year, $307,808 80 cents, which is an increase of $28,796 24 cents on the income of last year. The Road is reported to be in a good condition, and the Company will be able, during the present summer, to pay the whole interest on the assessment of stock. This is the dawn of light. In a few years we may expect the assessment to be paid in full, and dividends on the stock. The Road has cost $2,666,875 88 cents, whilst the capital paid in, together with the assessment of stock, is only $1,354,118 92 cents! The stockholders have only paid one-half of the cost of the road. The other half the Road has paid itself! The debts and liabilities of the Road are $1,312,756 36 cents. The Road is said to be worth a great deal more than the cost. The Company have paid the interest on their debt, $75,000, have defrayed all the expenses of last year, and now have $36,838 30 cents of annual profits to pay interest on assessments. If the debt of the Company was extinguished, it would be able to pay out of the nett profits of the Road, five per cent. on the whole cost of the Road, or ten per cent. on the capital.—*Patriot.*

Through some mistake, a gentleman, in the south of Ireland, led off the dance, at a ball, out of his turn. The person appointed to the post of honor challenged the intruder, and received the following reply: 'Sir, I cannot understand why, because I opened a ball at night, a ball should open me in the morning.'

Distribution.

It had been our opinion, until a very short time past, that this Distribution question had been allowed to remain undisturbed in the tomb which the popular voice had assigned it, for a very long period. But upon examination we find that from time to time the Opposition have essayed to render it an issue upon which to sustain themselves in the State elections.—We have before us an old Enquirer, of April, 1853, in which an account is given of an abortive effort made by the Whig party in the Legislature to resurrect the discussion of the Land bill, and pledge our Senators in Congress to its support. Mr. Staples of Patrick, was the chosen oracle by which the truths of Virginia's redemption from debt were to be preached, and the bill of Mr. Bennett of New York, (the defender of the Northern corrupted members,) was adopted as the means of accomplising so desirable a result.—The earnest effort, indeed the successful attempt, to conduct the Spring elections on that principle was made. But how different are the facts they then produced to sustain them in their position from those they now so imposingly array! How elated the modern opponents of Democracy must feel when they see before their eyes this example of the boldness and entire disregard of consistency which has ever been characteristic of their party. Here is an extract from Mr. Staples' powerful appeal:

"When we deduct from the amount of the sales the amount of the appropriations made for the public lands, we will find that not only is there not one dollar of revenue derived from that source, but that the administration of the public lands has annually for the last few years, brought the Government in debt. By an examination of the documents of the last session of Congress it will be found that the account stands thus: Amount of sales in 1849-'50, and three quarters in 1851, $5,508,828; amount of appropriations from June, 1850, to December, 1851, $5,051,975—thus showing that the sales for two years and three-quarters amounted to but very little more than the appropriations for one year and a half. For the years 1851-'52, the account will stand thus: Appropriated for the public lands in 1851 and '52..... $3,513,328
Collected from sales during the same period..... 1,947,347

Excess of appropriation..... $1,565,981

"It is easy to calculate how much revenue is derived from the sales of the public land, when the expenses of one department are in round numbers about $3,500,000, and the amount of the sales does not exceed $2,000,000 annually."

Thus does it appear that the Whigs of 53 contended that the land fund was a public burden, whilst the same party in '57 contend that it is an inexhaustible source of wealth. We suppose, however, the firm of "Whig and American" are not responsible for the debts due by the old firm of "Whig. Let it be so then; we would be constantly employed were we to undertake the task of bringing to light the enormities of the new alliance, independent of exposing the glaring incongruities of the aged member.

There is one beautiful feature, however, which prevails in both, that is the wonderfully just basis on which this division of public property is proposed to be conducted. Their respective advocates request that the land be apportioned among the States according to their Federal ratio—that is, that New York with her thirty-six representatives, should have three times as much land, or the proceeds from the sales thereof, as Virginia with her thirteen members, although Virginia ceded more than any other State, and New York less. How powerfully does such a proposition appeal to our innate love of justice, and what an effectual remedy would this be for the evils which attended the present system.

There is one view of the case suggested by the mind of the great South Carolinian which seems to us wholly unanswerable. We know that the major portion of our territory has been acquired by purchase and conquest. Now, how was the money essential to its purchase and to the prosecution of the war leading to its conquest, obtained? Evidently by means of taxation from duties and that class of revenue. It is of course denied by all men that Congress has the right to distribute the money collected by indirect taxation—none are so absurd as to take such bold, untenable and unconstitutional ground as this, yet there are many who, whilst they would be indignant that Congress should usurp so unauthorized a power over this branch of revenue, are yet willing that it shall be converted into land, and in that form dispersed of to the State!

Such logic cannot fail to convince us, not of its soundness, but of the utter recklessness of those employing it to defend their policy. Consider the proposition, fellow Democrats. The money itself cannot be touched—oh, no that is sacredly defended by constitutional provisions; but change it into land, and then convert it into money again, and it can be scattered by Congress in whatever manner that august body may feel disposed. Upon such egregious folly we forbear to comment, convinced as we are that the popular intelligence, however overrated it may be, cannot fail to detect and condemn so contemptible because so palpable a fallacy.

Warrenton Flag.

SKIRTS *vs.* SLEEVES.—The important suit which had been for some time pending in the Court of Fashion, Paris, between skirts and sleeves, has just come to a close, and a verdict, after an elaborate charge from the presiding Judge to the jury, been rendered in favor of sleeves. This is the latest important feminine news from Paris. Sleeves have it, but only sleeves and corsage have been touched.—The *jupe* and crinoline will take their turn, of course. This is considered a reform that begins at the top, seriously touching the upper crust. The new sleeves called a *la juive*, are daily gaining ground, and as they are now traversing the Boulevards of Paris, so they will soon be seen promenading Richardson street, the Boulevard of Columbia. They are described as spacious and flowing, allowing a part of the arm in front to be seen, and descending perpendicularly to the hem of the robe. Each of these sleeves takes two yards and a quarter of material.—Some twenty-two yards will now be a small pattern for dress.

What next? It is hoped that Fashion has well-nigh exhausted extravagance itself, however boundless. Neatness and propriety—by which we mean, a pure and refined taste, were long since repudiated.

Columbia (S. C.) Times.

Postponement of the Princess Royal's Marriage.

We are now fully able to authenticate the rumor which we alluded to last week of the probable postponement of the marriage of the Princess Royal till January next. Several reasons have conduced to this postponement, and one is, that the residence preparing for the Prince and Princess in Berlin will not be completed and fit for occupation until the close of the year. This place was the residence of the father of the present King of Prussia, but has been for many years much neglected. Its furniture as well as its decorations required a complete renewal, and the building itself a great extent of ornamental repair, with the additions necessary to modern notions of luxury and comfort. Prince Frederick Williams it is expected will arrive in this country about the latter end of May or the beginning of June—the precise time may, perhaps, be influenced by the Queen's recovery. Had the marriage taken place in autumn, as originally proposed the royal bride and bridegroom were to have remained some time in England; but as the nuptials have been postponed some months, the Prince and Princess will, it is expected, proceed at once to Berlin.—*Court Journal April 7.*

WHAT DID THE CLOCK SAY.—The clock upon the tower of a neighboring church tolled forth, slowly and solemnly, the knell of the departed hour.

As the last sound died away, Willie, who was sitting on the carpet at his mother's feet, lifted his head, and looked earnestly into her face, asked:

"Mother, what did the clock say!"

"To me," said the mother, sadly, "it seemed to say, gone—gone—gone—gone!"

"What, mother?—what has gone?"

"Another hour, mother?"

"A white winged messenger from our Father in Heaven, sent by him to enquire of you—of me, what we are doing; what we are saying; what we are thinking and feeling."

"Where has it gone, mother?"

"Back to him who sent it, bearing on its wings, that were so pure and white when it came, a record of our thoughts, words and deeds, while it was with us."

Were they all such as our father could receive with a smile of approbation?

Reader! what record are the hours, as they come and go, bearing up on high for you?

The North Eastern Railway Company in England have lately paid $11,000 for breaking the ribs of one man, and $5,000 for killing the wife of another; showing which rib was worth the most.

Massachusetts.

To the student of revolutionary history, familiar with the early deeds of patriotic devotion of the sons of Massachusetts, how painful must be the present attitude of that once proud and honored Commonwealth! Foremost in bidding defiance to British aggression, first to measure her strength with that of her powerful foe, earnest and active in producing union and concert of action among the colonies, national in her sentiments and feelings, and self-sacrificing in her ambition, she seems have been inspired to lead the way to freedom and independence. Her own great son, and the able and eloquent defender of the Declaration of Independence, on the floor of Congress, was the first to surrender, on the part of New England and Massachusetts, all claims to the leadership, and, for the sake of union and harmony, to propose General Washington as Commander in Chief of the American armies.

Throughout the revolution she freely poured out her blood and treasure in defence of the liberties of the country, and the valor and devotion of her citizen soldiery were exhibited on almost every battle field from Maine to Georgia Since the period of the revolution, Massachusetts seems to have gone mad. Her people were the first after the revolution to break out in open rebellion (Shay's) against the laws and constituted authorities of the State, and their example was so contagious that the wisest and best men —Madison, Knox, and Washington—were fearful that the spirit of insubordination would spread with direful effect into other States. From the defeat of the elder Adams, and the overthrow of the alien and sedition laws, she has arrayed herself against the great democratic party, and, as a matter of consequence, against her country and the honor and integrity of the national Union. Bold and treasonable in her opposition to the late war with England and the administration of Madison, first in getting up the Hartford Convention, she was only stopped in her treasonable designs by the defeat of the British and the glorious victory of New Orleans.

Since the annihilation of the federal party, brought about by its opposition to its own country in time of war, Massachusetts has seized upon a new hobby —and that is negro slavery. She seems to have no bowels of compassion for the white race. All her sympathy is for the negro. The poor white emigrant, a lordly justice of the peace will send from her shores, because he might become a slight burden to the State; yet, at the same time, she will spend thousands of dollars, and disturb the public peace and quiet of the land in endeavoring to rescue an Anthony Burns from the hands of the law, and from his master, to whom he rightfully belongs under the law and the Constitution. Her representatives in Congress exercise no influence for the public good, because they have but one idea, and are actuated by but one motive—and that is hostility to the interests and domestic institutions of nearly one-half the States of the Confederacy. Her Senator (Sumner) left the country for Europe, breathing hatred and enmity against the entire South.

Is such the spirit that animated the Hancocks, the Adamses, and the Warrens of the revolution? Is such the spirit that animated the people of Massachusetts and Boston when Washington, with a national, not sectional army, enterd Boston and liberated it from British rule? But, fanatically wild as a majority of the people of Massachusetts are, there is still consolation in the reflection that there are within her limits pure and high-minded men, who love the Union, and who know no country but the United States of America, —men who will support and sustain their country, whether bounded by the Sabine of Rio del Norte.—Such men are the Everetts, the Winthrops, and the Choates, and such a man was the late Judge Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Washinton Unicn.

THE BURDELL DRAMA.—Porter's Spirit of the Times thinks that Mrs. Cunningham will establish the fact of her marriage with Dr Burdell. It says:

"The struggle for the dead man's estate in the above named dreadful drama is still hotly going on between the fearful widow and the eager relatives of the deceased, and the prospect at the present is that the former bold player will succeed. The Misses Cunningham, as was to be expected, fully sustain the assumption of the mother, and Miss Helen, though not able to render testimony as direct as the sister who was a witness of the nuptials, makes herself of almost equal value to the case by an identification of the plain wedding ring which made solemn bondage on her mother's finger on that interesting occasion. We are of opinion, therefore, that Mrs. Cunningham will be adjudged the widow of Harvey Burdell, deceased; that her right of dower, and perhaps of administration, will be conceded by the court; that the prosecution will fail to convict her of the over and terminer of the crime of murder; and, finally, that she and her interesting family will be reunited, (perhaps in the pleasant mansion at 31 Bond street, from which the docter failed to eject them,) and live abundantly, if not happily, upon the means which he could not take with him in his sudden, unprepared flight."

The Iowa Election.

According to the telegraphic reports, the black republicans carried the State of Iowa by a very large majority at the late election. We did not credit these reports at the time of their publication, and we are pleased to discover that the intelligence received by the mails fully confirms our want of faith. We copy the following from the Davenport Democrat of the issue of April 14:

"THE STATE REDEEMED!—THE BLACK REPUBLICANS ROUTED!!—From the returns that we have received from different counties in the State, we are satisfied that the entire democratic State ticket is elected, and the State nobly redeemed from the thraldom of treason, under the rule of black republicans. Grimes already trembles in the gubernatorial chair which he disgraces, and the voice of the people is again heard loudly rebuking the demagogues and corruptionists who have led them to the very verge of national anarchy, and sought to debauch patriotism, and prepare the way for a revolution that could end only in the national ruin. Reason has again ascended the throne so long usurped by passion; and old Jacksonian Democracy, with its broad consitutional platform, again reigns sovereign in the ascendant.

"Last November the union of know-nothings, republicans, and deluded Germans enabled the Fremont party to defeat the democracy by over 7,000 votes plurality, and to-day, just five months later, the horrid treason of black republicanism has been unmasked and the traitors rebuked by the people."

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—During his remarks at a meeting recently held in Augusta county, Alabama, in honor of the late S. W. Harriss, the Hon. William L. Yancey, described with much feeling, an interesting and affecting scene which occurred in the sick chamber of the lamenteddeceased a few days before he breathed his last. It will be remembered that Mr. Harriss died in Washington. He was fully sensible of his situation at the time referred to, and his bedside was surrounded by his wife and family, when Mr. Harriss observed upon a table near him an accordeon, which he requested should be given him.—He reached forth his scrawny hands and felt for the keys of the instrument, and lifting his eyes to Heaven, his form emaciated and his countenance pale, began to play that solemn and eloquent hymn "Old Hundred." Having finished and his countenance growing radiant as he proceeded, with a smile upon his face, and a look of love, he gently, yet confidently exclaimed, "Oh! it will not be many days ere I shall sing that hymn in Heaven." Thus, says a cotemporary, the dying testimony of another man is added to strengthen our faith in the efficacy of the Christian Religion.

THE AMENDED DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY IN ENGLAND.—The London papers announce the reception by the English government of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, as amended by the U. S. Senate. The Liverpool Albion quotes what purports to be the amendments, and adds:

Whatever decision Lord Palmerston may come to on this important treaty, our readers may rest sure of one thing, and that is, that if Lord Palmerston shall consent to submit to the degrading terms offered by the United States, the British public will know nothing of the matter until the treaty is signed and past recall.

A NEW LAW IN OHIO.—A bill has become a law in Ohio which provides that all property held for religious purposes shall be deemed to be the property of the congregation, and shall be held by a corporation for that purpose, for organizing which the bill also provides: but in cases where it has already been deeded to an individual, for the church, exclusive of any rights of the congregation, it may remain in his hands until his death or removal; after which it must pass into the possession of the contemplated corporation. But if no such corporation has been formed, it shall pass to the State, to be held in trust for the congregation.

Speech of the English Minister in New York.

Lord Napier was an invited guest at the supper given by the St. George's Society in New York on Thursday night. In reply to a toast to "Her Majesty's Ministers on this continent," he said:

Her Majesty's Ministers will be highly gratified when they learn that their names and that their offices are held in such high estimation, regard and memory by their fellow-countrymen residing in the United States. I myself, gentlemen, in my own personal capacity, am sensible that I am undeserving of the acclamations and of the approval which you have deigned to bestow upon my name. But I see in the manner in which you have received it a warm revulsion of those feelings of sympathy and regard which may be suspended or obscured for a time, as between America and England, but which are ever to be found in the affections and interests of the two countries. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the office which I have the happiness to fill, and in which you have done me the honor to wish me well, is one which has been familiar to my hopes and wishes from a very early period of my life and services. [Cheers.] I must still maintain that there is not a more grateful, a more glorious and a useful employment than that employment which I share with my venerable friend, the United States Minister in London—the employment of holding aloft the ensigns of peace and of friendship between the two great branches of the English race. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I have undertaken my duties at a most auspicious period I can assure you that I have met on the part of the President of the United States, on the part of Gen. Cass, and on the part of all the Ministers and functionaries of the United States with whom I have been brought into contact, every manifestation of that cordial and friendly disposition which animates the government and the community of Great Britain.—[Haar, hear, and cheers.]

There are no questions worthy any degree of anxiety or apprehension pending between the two countries. [Cheers.] I am sometimes disposed to hope that the time may soon come when there will be scarcely any subject of official correspondence at all. [Cheers.] If I must not flatter myself with that agreeable prospect of official vacuity, if I must look forward to my fair and natural share of discussions and debates, we have certainly, gentlemen, in the experience of the past the best grounds for believing that there will not be a question so difficult or so complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, with a peaceful, and with an honorable solution.—[Loud and continued applause.] Gentlemen, *I desire more than cordiality—I desire co operation.*—[Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to alarm the citizens of the United States who are here, by raising before their averted eyes the phantom of entangling alliance. Entangling alliances, gentlemen, is a kind of political spectre, which seems to have descended with undiminished terrors from the period of the Revolution to the present day. [Laughter.] There may be useful co-operation where there are no written engagements; and, gentlemen, where the heart is wanting there may be written engagements without useful co-operation. [Applause.] All that I wish, gentlemen, is that our respective governments shall mutually make an early and sincere declaration and avowal to each other of their views and intentions with reference to all subjects that involve the common interests of the two countries—[applause] —whereby, gentlemen, they will have the benefit of mutual good offices, and of mutual counsel, and they will be able to avoid those one-sided resolutions, and those startling announcements that are apt to disturb the confidence of commerce, and to excite the jealousy and sensibilities of two high spirited nations. [Applause]

The only entangling alliance, gentlemen, that I shall venture to recommend to your attention is the submarine cable between Liverpool and New York. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, since my arrival I have sometimes observed an impression in the United States that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy in England. This, gentlemen, is an erroneous opinion. You will hear me out in affirming that the last vestiges of former prejudices, caused by the animosities of the two unhappy wars, are being very speedily extinguished. [Applause.] The peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States is a matter of satisfaction and pride to every reasonable Englishman. [Hear, hear.] That expansion affords the best resort and relief to our superabundant population—it forms the best market for our increasing industry—it is the triumph of our labor and our arts, of our language, our religion and our blood. [Hear and applause.] No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and exultation—no thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, because Providence has not reserved the prospective empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race. [Loud applause.]—Gentlemen, these sentiments of sympathy and good will to which I give a feeble utterance are, believe me, not rare or partial in our country, nor do I derive them from obscure authority. [Applause.] I have gathered these sentiments in the benevolent pages of a Carlisle, in the wise conclusions of an Aberdeen, and in the eloquent declarations of an Elgin. I have heard these sentiments declared and enforced from the benches of government, and I have heard them echoed back from the benches of the opposition.—These sentiments have been inculcated in me with sincere and careful emphasis by the Earl of Clarendon, and by that noble viscount who is first in the councils and the hearts of the British people. [Loud and continued applause.] Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a fruitful trust from the hands of my sovereign, and I will not lay up this profitable talent in a diplomatic napkin.

Lord Napier resumed his seat amid manifestations of enthusiasm.

From Central America.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Herald has advices from Honduras to April 1st. Mr. Seymour, the new British superintendent, was sworn on the 26th, and on the next day he was sworn as Her Majesty's lieutenant governor of the Bay Islands. It was rumored at Honduras that the Guatemalian army in Nicaragua has been defeated. Also that Salvador had declared in favor of Walker.

Strong prejudices still existed in Honduras and Guatemala against our countrymen. In Guatemala six Americans had been summarily shot, and others banished from the country by order of Gen. Carrera. Three persons, named Buchanan, Van Buren and Robert Taylor, appealed to Mr. Savage, who had charge of the legation of the United States in Guatemala, who told them he could not do anything for them, and was fearful that he should himself have to leave, as there was no limit to the power of Carrera, who was very much enraged against the people of the United States. A good deal of bad feeling was created by the American ship Rawina having been charged extra tonage dues at Partook bar while loading mahogany.

From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, April 27th.—A file of the Santa Fe Gazette of March has been received. The remains of Indian Agent Dodge had been found and was interred at Fort Defiance.

Gov. Merriweather has gone to visit Major Puebles. Indian depredations have been extensive, and frequently numbers of them have been overtaken and killed by the troops.

Major Fry had arrived at Albuqueque with $150,000 for the government.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The administration has taken rest in the matter of the appointments. Owing to the accumulation of current business at the Departments, the Cabinet meetings have not been so frequent as heretofore. The Treasury Department has inititated measures for ascertaining the amount of taxation of all kinds in each State, and the sums necessary for the maintenance of the government of the principal cities.

Exports of Cotton to Europe.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The exports of cotton from this port to Great Britain during the past week were 20,000 bales—a decrease of 29,000 as compared with the same week in 1856. The exports to France during the same period were 16,000 bales. From Mobile the exports during the week were 7,000 bales —an increase of 2,000 over the same week last year.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL EPIDEMIC.—"H. M. S.," writing to Porter's Spirit of the Times, from Boston, says:

"How I did want to go to Washington to the inauguration. Perhaps it is lucky that I didn't. I met an office-seeking friend of mine on the street a few days since. 'Got home, eh?' says I. 'Yes,' says he. 'Got the office?' says I. 'Nary an office,' says he. 'What did you get?' says I. 'I got the beller-ache,' says he, and with a muttered sentence, which sounded something like 'r—r—rats,' he pressed his hand to his stomach and vanished."

☞ At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Moore's Creek Monument Association, held at the Court House, Tuesday evening, 21st April, 1857, on motion of A. J. Grady, Esq, it was

Resolved, That those gentlemen appointed to receive subscriptions towards erecting a Monument on Moore's Creek Battle Ground, be requested to collect and forward the several amounts received by them, at their earliest convenience, to Donald MacRae, Secretary and Treasurer of Moore's Creek Monument Association.

On motion of Dr. E. A. Anderson, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published one week in the daily, and two weeks in the weekly papers of this place.

JAS. KERR, Chairman.
D. MACRAE, Secretary. 196-1w—34-2t.

☞ WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Professor a new testimonial.—*Memphis Whig.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally.
April 21.—191-2weod—34-2t.

MARRIED.

In Richlands, Onslow county, on the 26th inst., by H. Cox, Esq., B. SOUTHERLAND, Esq., of Duplin county, to Miss Z. AMANDA ERVIN, daughter of A. Ervin, Esq., of Onslow.

At St. James Church, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, WM. H. C. WHITING, U. S. Army, to Miss KATE D. WALKER, second daughter of John Walker, Esq.

DIED.

In Sampson County, on the 26th of April, Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, aged 70 years 7 months and 14 days. Mr. Johnson had been a member of the Methodist Church about 40 years, in which time he sustained the character of a truly devoted Christian. In his death the Church has lost one of its most substantial members, the community a most worthy citizen and his children an affectionate father. COM.

Departed this life, near Starksville, Lee County, Geo., April 8th, 1857, Mrs. BARBARY C. ROGERS, consort of the Rev. David Rogers, and daughter of Phill. and Zilpa Southerland of Duplin County, N. C., after a protracted illness of seven weeks.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

April 23—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Hughes, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux.
Schr. L. P. Smith, Cooper, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.
Brig Captain Tom, Poirson, from New York, to J. C. Smith & Co.
Schr. Raven, Wyman, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.
Schr. Aid, English, from New York, to Keith & Flanner.
Schr. Lane, Sherman, from N. York, to Peirce & Dudley.
Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
Schr. Myrover, Jackson, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.
Schr. Lavinia, Hatsell, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.
24.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
April 24—Schr. Two Marys, Day, from Conwayboro', S. C., for New York, laden with naval stores, put in with sails split, leaky, &c., and will have to discharge cargo for repairs. To George Harriss.
Schr. L. S. Levering, Corson, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.
Schr. Paugussett, Waples, from Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.
25—Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.
April 25—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
27—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
April 27—Barque Mary C Fox, Gooding, from Cardenas, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.
Schr. Presto, Hallock, from Key West, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.
Schr. Devil Bug, John, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Schr. Eureka, Davis, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
April 28—Schr Tilla E., Turner, from Dighton, Mass., to George Harriss.
29—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
April 29—Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to D. Pigott; with corn.
Schr. Ann E. Davis, Weeks, from Little River, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.
Brig L. C. Dyer, Bradman, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.
Brig Mary McRae, Crocker, from Richmond, Va., to J. & D. McRae & Co.
Schr. Alvarodo, Stanly, from Sedgewick, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.
Barque Radient, Flinn, from Providence, R. I., to Wm. M. Harriss.
Schr. Ben, Henderson, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.
Schr. N. B. T. Thompson, Barnes, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.
Tern. Schr. Maria Pike, Applegit, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.
Schr. E. W. Farrington, Robinson, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.
Schr. Adele, Griffin, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.
Schr. F. Nickerson, Gooding, from New York, to Cumming & Styron; with mdze. for T. C. Worth.
Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, from New York, to T. C. Worth.
Brig John Hathaway, Smith, from New York, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co. On the 23d inst., Albert Miller, (of Providence, R. I.,) second mate, fell from foretopsail yard on the railing, and was lost overboard.
Schr. Helene, Stutes, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

CLEARED:

April 23—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
24—Schr. Kalulah, Helah, for Venezuela, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.
Schr. Lavinia, Hatsell, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin.
April 24. Schr J H Burnett, Worth, for New York by JR Blossom; with naval stores.
25. Schr Exchange, Burch, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores.
Schr Wide World, Dickinson, for New York, by A D Cazaux; with naval stores.
Schr. Worth, Allen, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.
U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
April 27—Schr. Wake, Wainwright, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.
Schr. John, Burton, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.
April 28—Schr. Aid, English, for New York, by Keith & Flanner; with naval stores.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Spates, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.
U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H VanBokkelen.
Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. McIlimmon.
April 29—Tern. Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Beatty, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.
April 30—Schr. David Faust, Morselander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.
U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Columbus County.

Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, A. D., 1857.

ORDERED by the Court, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the fourth Monday in June next, and that the Clerk of this Court give notice thereof by advertisement, for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal and Wilmington Weekly Commercial, and by advertisement posted up at the Court House door and other public places, requiring all suitors, witnesses and other persons having business on the *Civil Docket* to attend.

From the minutes. THOMAS L. VAIL, *Clerk.*
May 1st, 1857. 34-6w

SELECT MALE SCHOOL AT OXFORD, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be reopened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.

For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a teacher of the Ancient Classics, during the last thirteen years, at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an Assistant Instructor.

The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent, and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes, pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.

Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a literary society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.

Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building, lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove beyond the corporate limits of the town, and near the residence of the Principal, and other private families, who will accommodate the students with board.

Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.

Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.

May 1st.—35-t15J.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election upon 6th day of August next, to the Office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County. Grateful for the confidence and support which his fellow-citizens have heretofore extended to him, he trusts that his efforts to merit that confidence will secure to him a renewal of their suffrages; and in the event of his re-election, he can only pledge a continuance of his honest effort to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of said office. SAMUEL R. BUNTING.

April 27th, 1857. 196-te
Herald and Com. copy te.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one.
March 11th, 1857

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly qualified Executor of the last Will and Testament of Annie Munce, deceased, at March Term, 1857, of the County Court of New Hanover county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES KERR,
April 6, 1857—[34-4t] Ex'r.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, bound with an elastic strap, containing the following Notes, viz: One on John C. Ormsby, given I think, on the 10th April, 1857, for $199, (one hundred and ninety-one dollars) one day after date; one Note on David Williams, for the sum of Thirteen dollars and 64 cents, given the 10th of April, 1857; and one on David Murray, for the sum of Twenty-five dollars, interest from date, given the 7th of March, 1856. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes. O. W. MURRAY.
April 24th, 1857 34-3t

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed at March Term, 1857, I will sell at Simpson's Store, on Saturday, 2d day of May next, on a credit of six months, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the lands of James Simpson and others, as the property of Robert T. Henry, deceased.
Apl. 3, 1857—[31-tds] GEO. ALDERMAN, *Adm'r.*

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscribers on the 6th inst., two negroes, JASPER and JOHN. JASPER is about 20 or 25 years old, stout built, about 5 feet high, dark complected, peculiar eyes. JOHN is about 18 or 20 years old, slender built, weighs about 120 lbs., dark complected. The above negroes were hired from Mr. Henry S. Clark, of Pitt County, N. C., and will probably endeavor to make their way back to said County. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any jail in the State so that the Subscribers can get them, or ten dollars for either of them. JORDAN & WILLIAMS.
Conwayboro', S. C., April 10th, 1857 182-1w—33-tf

30TH APRIL.

ADDITIONAL supplies per Adams' Express Company, consisting of
200 pairs new style Drap'de'tae Pants;
50 fine Cassimere Coats;
50 do. Black Pants;
Silk Shirts and Drawers, all sizes;
1 case Umbrellas;
10 dozen Silk Ties;
50 do. Summer Cravats and Ties;
4 do. Superb Suspenders, Silk, Thread and British.
Balbriggan Half Hose, 9 to 12 inch, at
BALDWIN'S,
April 30th 35 Market Street.

THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID; or, three Years in the Holy City. Being a series of the Letters of Adina, a Jewess of Alexandria, sojourning in Jerusalem in the days of Herod, addressed to her father, a wealthy Jew in Egypt, and relating as by an eye-witness, all the scenes and wonderful incidents in the life of Jesus of Nazareth, from his baptism in Jordan, to his crucifixion on Calvary. Edited by Rev. Prof. J. H. Ingraham, Rector of St. John's Church, Mobile. For sale at WHITAKER'S BOOK STORE.

HAROLD TRACEY, or Phases of Life. By J. F. Smith, author of Stanfield Hall, Minnie Grey, Harry Ashton, Ellen DeVere, Woman and her Master, &c. For sale at
April 30. WHITAKER'S BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at private sale, ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 1,000 acres, within one to two miles of Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. Also, 900 acres, joining the W. & M. R. R., on Big Creek, Columbus county, N. C.
20 shares W. & M. R. R. Stock. For particulars, apply to ALFRED SMITH,
Whiteville, Columbus Co, N. C.
or JAS C. SMITH & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 28.—197-1w—35-2m.

Office Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., April 27th, 1857.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 15th May next.

The transfer book will be closed from 1st to 15th May.
JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

Raleigh Standard and Register; Fayetteville Observer and Carolinian; Norfolk Herald; Goldsboro', Tarboro, Halifax and Weldon papers will please copy till 15th proximo.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die.—Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explict directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address
Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.
April, 6th, 1857 178-1m—32-1m

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand';
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Sealed Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE,
Nov. 26th 37 North Water Street

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, tha the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS
Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Saddle Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, and of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission JOHN J. CONOLEY.

TRUNKS.

LADIES AND GENT.'S TRAVLING TRUNKS AND Bonnet Boxes, sold cheap by
April 24 HEDRICK & RYAN.

SEAMLESS BAGS.

1000 2 and 2½ BUSHEL BAGS.
April 24. HEDRICK & RYAN.

STRAW MATTING.

FIFTY BALES WHITE AND CHECKED STRAW Matting from last importation.
April 24 HEDRICK & RYAN.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.—10 pieces 24 to 36 inches Bischoff Silks. HEDRICK & RYAN.
April 24

DOMESTIC GOODS,

WEEKLY addition to our stock of Domestic Goods.
April 24 HEDRICK & RYAN.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25	
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 50	@	9 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				
Tallow	16	@	18	
Adamantine	25	@	30	
Sperm	25	@	50	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				
Java	16	@	18	
Laguayra	13	@	14	
Rio	10½	@	12½	
St Domingo	10½	@	11½	
COTTON, ℔ lb.	C0	@	00	
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	85	@	90	
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½	
Yarn, ℔ lb	00	@	21	
EGGS, ℔ doz	15	@	18	
EMPTY BARRELS, each, Spts. Turp.	1 70	@	1 75	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55	
FISH, ℔ bbl, Mullets	5 50	@	6 00	
Mac'rel, No 1	00@20	00		
do. No. 2	00@13	00		
do. No. 3.	9 00@	9 50		
Herrings, East	5 25@	6 00		
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00	
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl., Family	7 25	@	7 50	
Superline	0 00	@	7 00	
Fine	6 50	@	6 75	
Cross	6 00	@	6 25	
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, per lb.			3½	
One ton and under 5, per ton,	65 00			
5 tons and over, "	62 50			
LAND PLASTER, per bbl.	1 50			
Per ton	9 00			
GRAIN, ℔ bush. Corn	73	@	75	
Oats	55	@	60	
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00	
Pease, Cow	00	@	1 00	
Rice, rough	0 90	@	97½	
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	1 15	@	1 25	
N. River	0 85	@	90	
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00	
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	
American, ref.	5½	@	00	
do. sheer	0	@	00	
do. hoop	0	@	7	
Swede	5½	@	00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 05	
do. fm store	1 35	@	1 40	
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.) Whiskey	35	@	37½	
N. E. Rum	50	@	55	
Gin	45	@	50	
Brandy	45	@	50	
do. Apple	60	@	75	
do. Peach	85	@	1 25	
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Floor. B'ds	0 00	@	10 00	
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00	
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25	
MOLASSES, per gallon. Cuba	50	@	51	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. Virgin	0 00	@	3 50	
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60	
Hard	0 00	@	1 60	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 35	
do., in order	1 50	@	1 60	
Pitch, do.	0 00	@	1 50	
Resin, No. 1	1 75	@	4 12½	
do. No. 2	1 37½	@	1 75	
do. No. 3	1 20	@	1 30	
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	42	@	43	
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30	
NAILS, ℔ lb. Cut	4½	@	4½	

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1857.

☞ It is stated that Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, intends visiting Europe during the coming Summer. The hard-headed old diplomatist will make quite a sensation, and afford a striking contrast to the tinselled and fanciful intriguers of the old world, among whom routine and formalities have, to a great extent, usurped the place of strong, manly thought.

Something may be gained by the European system of making diplomacy a life profession, in which advancement is accorded by seniority, as men in the army work up from simple cadets, to the position of Brigadier or Major Generals. So in Europe, the Hon. Tom Noddy becomes at eighteen an *attache* without pay, to some mission of small importance, say to one of the minor German Courts—then, perhaps, he is next sent to Naples, or some other Italian Court, to learn the intricacies of etiquette, court-costume, and general love-making. Further on in life he becomes Secretary of Legation somewhere, and, in the event of his principal dying, or retiring, he becomes principal himself, and is known as the representative of his or her majesty at the court of his or her other majesty. He has risen by regular gradation- is a trained diplomatist—perfectly up in Court etiquette—is never guilty of a solecism in language, manners, or coat-tails; but for all his training he is at last only Tom Noddy, although he may, in the meantime, have become a lord—he knows the world only as a theatre for petty intrigues, and thinks that there is no world worth knowing outside of the little circle in which he revolves, and within which he, and those like him, count for something.

But, when difficulties of a really threatening character arise, even in routine-governed Europe, resort is had to the services of men who have acquired reputation and standing on other grounds than the knowledge of mere forms and usages. The leading statesmen of their respective countries are sent to conferences, like those of Paris or Vienna, superseding the diplomatic *resident*, when anything serious is to be done.

The system of our Government has been to observe, as a general rule, the course to which European Governments are forced to resort upon all important emergencies, and to appoint, as ministers to important Courts, or place at the head of our foreign relations, as Secretaries of State, men of mark and *prestige* and influence, to whose strong judgment the final adjustment of difficult questions must eventually be committed. There is a power about men like Cass and Buchanan and Marcy and Webster and Everett, the want of which cannot be compensated by the polite bows or fancy ribbons and orders upon which regularly trained diplomacy plumes itself.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thinks that the policy of Lord Palmerston aims at the eventual conquest of the Southern provinces of China, in furtherance of schemes which have far less reference to direct political power than to ideas of future commercial supremacy. England chafes under her forced dependence upon Brazil and Cuba and the United States for the great staples of her trade and manufactures. Abolition England cannot risk a rupture with the producers of slave grown cotton or of slave grown tropical productions. The writer thinks that she aims at obtaining a foothold in Southern China, the greatest Sugar and Cotton region in the world, and the greatest producer of these articles—that thus she hopes to make herself independent of the United States and strike a blow at her most dreaded commercial rival.

The theory, we think, is plausible, but no more.—Southern China *does* produce a great deal of Sugar and Cotton, but exports none—the surface of land devoted to the growth of these staples turns out no more than is needed for home consumption by the teeming millions of an empire that embraces within the limits of its eighteen provinces nearly half the human race; and, crowded as the country is closely as population presses upon, if it does not overrun, the means of subsistence, no larger space can be taken for the growth of staples for export.

We hardly think that Lord Palmerston can have any such delusive notion, or if he has, that he will find it in the realization to be anything more than a delusion.

Mr. Wright's Oration.

As the most satisfactory answer to repeated enquiries with regard to the Oration delivered by Joshua G. Wright, Esq., on the occasion of the second celebration of the anniversary of Moore's Creek, we take the liberty of presenting the following correspondence:—

WILMINGTON, April 20th, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned respectfully request for publication, a copy of the eloquent and interesting address delivered by you upon the occasion of the late celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

In making this request, the undersigned but express the unanimous wish of all who had the pleasure of hearing you, and the great desire of numbers who were not so fortunate. And adding their own personal solicitations that you will consent to the publication.

They are very respectfully,
your ob't serv't,
WM. S. ASHE,
JOHN L. HOLMES,
F. J. HILL,
GEORGE DAVIS. } Com.

J. G. WRIGHT, Esq.

WILMINGTON, April 21st, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note soliciting a copy of my recent Address for publication, has been received. I very cheerfully comply with your request, and only regret that the Address was not more worthy of the occasion on which it was delivered.

With my thanks for the opinion you express of its merits, and with a grateful appreciation of your kindness,
I am very truly,
your ob't. serv't.
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT.

Messrs. Wm. S. Ashe, John L. Holmes, F. J. Hill, Geo. Davis, Committee.

We may add that the manuscript is now in hand, and the pamphlet copy of the speech will shortly be issued, printed on good paper and in neat style.

PITTSBORO', N. C., April 22d, 1857.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

Gents:—Knowing that the people of your city feel a deep interest in everything connected with the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, I was surprised to find, on reading the Journal of the 18th, that you had given the Hon. Hugh Waddell's eloquent and satisfactory speech so small a space in its columns. I write this because, when I left Wilmington, I handed Mr. Waddell a letter, signed by a number of your citizens, requesting him to furnish a copy of his speech for publication, and I fear, as Mr Waddell is too apt to depreciate his own efforts, your notice, slight as it was, may prevent his furnishing the copy as desired. A speech so replete with information with regard to the mineral resources of our State, and so well calculated to stimulate our State pride, should be read and treasured by her citizens, and its valuable suggestions carried out.

Yours very respectfully H. A. L.

We publish the above letter, because we believe it expresses a desire felt here, and throughout the State generally, especially that portion of it more immediately connected with, and interested in the mineral region of Deep River.

We would have taken great pleasure in giving a fuller synopsis of Mr. Waddell's remarks, at the time, but for the impossibility of doing anything like justice, by any mere synopsis to the vast amount of facts and calculations presented by the speaker. We need not add that nothing would give us greater pleasure than to present the speech referred to, in full, if Mr. Waddell should deem proper to accede to the request made, and furnish a copy for that purpose.

STRAWBERRIES.—The Editor of the Charleston *Courier* has been presented with some Strawberries, the first of the season. They were grown on Baum's Farm, near Charleston.

☞ The changing character and direction of the attacks made upon the policy of the Democratic party, are well calculated, as no doubt they are designed, to blind the eyes even of those comparatively on their guard, to the identity of the *object* kept in view by the parties or factions urging on these attacks.—That object is the complete overthrow of the Democratic party, which, strong in its principles and its organization, has so far successfully resisted these attacks and come out from each conflict either refined by trial or flushed with victory.

With the tactics of the last few years most people are familiar. The opposition at the North was anti-Slavery, anti Catholic and anti-Foreigner. At the South it sought to conciliate the Northern anti-slavery feeling by denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as "reckless and unwise" while politico religious emissaries trampoosed the States with books full of horrible pictures of persecutions, massacres and other misdeeds, said to have been committed by the Pope of Rome or Arch-Bishop Hughes, while citizens of foreign birth were represented as grasping the power of the government out of the hands of "the Sons of the Soil," in face of the fact that no office could be shown held by any man of foreign birth and none or next to none sought by them.

Well, all this, with all the machinery and organization with which it was connected, and by which it was at first rapidly advanced, failed to drive or draw the Democratic party from the impregnable position which it had assumed. It refused to be drawn from this position—its ranks, though thinned for a time, were still unbroken, and, when the contest came, the wisdom of this policy was confirmed by the result. In that result the Democracy reaped the victorious fruits of a firm and unflinching adherence to principle and organization. They could not be driven from their place—they would not be *drawn*.

In the wild turmoil of the last years, the question of the public lands was little spoken of; it was but a mere incident—a sort of outside affair—*now* it is made the primary consideration. After the failure of the attempt to storm the citadel of Democracy, the policy now is to promote divisions among its defenders—to draw aside portions of the Democratic forces, and thus, if possible, to obtain victory after having excited division.

The money raised for the support of the United States federal government is drawn from two sources, duties upon imports, and the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The last source is immeasurably the largest and most reliable. The monies so raised are expended for objects under the jurisdiction of certain departments, to wit: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, &c. Of all these departments, the Interior is among the most important, especially that bureau known as the General Land Office, because vast sums of money coming into the Treasury are expended for the acquisition, survey, defence, &c., of the public lands, to guard which from the incursions of hostile Indians, more than half the military force of the United States is constantly employed, at a cost of millions a year, while the expenses of surveys, Indian agencies, gross sums paid for the extinction of titles, &c, is a very heavy charge upon the Treasury. The average amount annually expended by the general government, for the past six years, for Indian purposes, has been about $2,625,-932, while the interest on the Louisiana purchase, and the different purchases from Mexico, would amount to about as much. In fact these inevitable expenditures, to say nothing of the cost of the troops employed for the defence of the territories in which these lands are situated, would consume every sixpence of the average receipts from the sales of public lands, and indeed leave their management, if not a burden, certainly no profit to the treasury which has to keep up the troops in them and for their defence at an expense of not less than eight million dollars a year. Where then is the nett proceeds to come from, the distribution of which is proposed by the opposition as a panacea for all the ills that afflict the States? There are no nett proceeds.

☞ It is proposed to distribute profits when there are no profits, or to distribute gross proceeds, leaving the deficiency thus created in the means of meeting the necessary disbursements to be, made up by means of taxes levied upon and taken out of the pockets of the very distributees—the very people who are fooled into the notion that they are to be greatly benefitted. Suppose that a party should get up and demand dividends from the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company!

Now, suppose that six millions a year by way of distribution, were taken out of the Treasury of the United States and handed over to the States, and N. Carolina got one thirty-first part thereof, that is something under two hundred thousand dollars, how would she stand. To meet the six millions thus taken out of the U. States Treasury, a corresponding amount must be collected, and how? By taxes on imports—How does that operate? These duties are imposed on certain articles of general consumption, mainly manufactured goods, of which the domestic productions stands at least in the proportion of six to one to the imports of the same articles. The duty on the one part would be paid into the United States Treasury, on the sixth parts it would pass from the pockets of the agricultural consumers of North Carolina into the pockets of the manufacturing producers of New England and the North generally, so that for less than two hundred thousand donation the people of North Carolina would have to pay back in taxes on the articles used by them, at least a million and a quarter, one part into the treasury of the Union, six parts into the pockets of the protected manufacturers.

These are matters to be thought over and reflected upon, but they are only a part. There are other cognate matters to be treated of, but which the lack of time and space forces us to omit to-day.

Trouble in New York.

Mayor Wood has caused an injunction to be issued upon the new Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature. There was great excitement on the occasion. The Mayor pronounced the law unconstitutional, and charged the police to obey only the present Commissioners.

☞ We understand that the following gentlemen have been appointed directors on the part of the State in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company: Hon. Abraham Rencher and Dr. R. K. Smith of Chatham, and N. N. Nixon, Esq., of New Hanover.

Fire in Washington, N. C.

A friend writes us from Washington, N. C., under date of the 22d inst., as follows:

EDITORS JOURNAL:—A fire broke out this morning in the roof of Mr. John Long's store, on Main street. The Neptune and Ocean Engines were soon on the ground, playing two streams each, and, assisted by John Myers & Son's Engine, soon drowned out the fire, which was confined to the roof. The Neptune Fire Company used their new Hook and Ladder Truck for the first time. Mr. Long is insured.

Yours, &c., CITIZEN.

☞ The jury in the case of Scipio, a slave, from Columbus, tried for the murder of John, another slave, returned a verdict yesterday afternoon of manslaughter.

The Court this morning commenced the trial of the case of the Sailor, committed for pushing another overboard from a vessel in the stream.

Daily Journal of the 25th inst.

ENORMOUS.—On Saturday afternoon a small boy brought into our sanctum a basket of Oysters in the shell. The basket was a large one and full, but we are ashamed to say how few it contained, for how large those in it were. At any rate they were the largest Oysters we ever saw. We thought about our earlier reading in Goldsmith's Animated Nature, and that mighty bird whose apochryphal egg "was a meal for twenty four men." The small boy said "Mass Dick sen 'em," from which we were led to infer that they came from Mr. Richard Burnett's Oyster Saloon. Not exactly the last roses of Summer, but among the last Oysters of Winter. Oysters are an "institution," if not a "beverage"—they reconcile us to the absence of flowers, for what flower possesses a flavour and an aroma like unto a good bi-valve? The man that don't like Oysters, has no music in his soul—is not a man of good *taste*, has no bowels of compassion, and very indifferent bowels of any kind.

☞ If the Fayetteville *Observer* will reflect a little, it will find many precedents to justify the use, by us, of the phrase about "fighting a peaceful fight in peace and personal harmony." No phrase is more common than for people to say that they "agree to disagree"—which is just as much of a contradiction, in appearance, as "fighting in peace" can be. In fact, we might go on for a long time, backing ourselves up by quotations from all manner of authors, but we prefer to tell the truth, which is, that we intended the expression to be a sort of good-humored play upon words—all joke in expression—all earnestness in meaning. We recollect indistinctly the story to which the *Observer* refers, about the bill "to enable the free and independent citizens of North Carolina to fight their battles in peace." Let the *Observer* for once forget its cares about the Western Road, add "spread itself" to "norate" all it knows about the evil to which it refers. It will do it good.

HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We understand that Mr. H. W. Horn, agent for this work in Wilmington, has arrived with copies of the first volume, which subscribers can obtain by calling at Mr. Whitaker's book store, where persons desirous of subscribing will find a list.

☞ Thursday was Mr. Buchanan's birth-day, upon which he completed his 66th year, having been born in 1791.

☞ The jury in the case of Mr. Robbins, put on trial yesterday, on a charge of manslaughter, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Daily Journal of the 24th inst.

Democratic Meeting in Lenoir.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Lenoir county, in the Court House in Kinston, on Tuesday, the 14th April, according to public notice: On motion, Joseph R. Croome, Esq., as called to the Chair, and James M. Wooten, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, on motion of Gen. Jas. W. Cox, a committee was appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Allen W. Wooten, John C. Wooten, Dr. Thos. Woodley, Jas. Jones, Wm. Sutton, Col. Jas. W. Morris, Samuel W. Howard and Elijah Lotin, who, after a short retirement, returned the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been suggested to hold a district convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate of the Democratic Republican party, to represent this second district in the next Congress of the United States: Therefore

Resolved, That this meeting, representing the Democracy of Lenoir, approve of the said convention, with a view to the more perfect organization of the party, to secure harmonious action and final success in the ensuing congressional campaign, and we cordially invite our political brethren of the other counties of this district to meet us, through their delegates, in a convention to be held in Newbern, on the second Thursday of June next.

Resolved, That having implicit confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of said convention, that its nominee will be both worthy and capable to represent this district in the next National Legislature, we pledge our honest and zealous support to the candidate that may be presented for our suffrages.

Resolved, That, without intending to forestall the free and unbiassed action of said convention, or to prejudice the claims of any one of the several worthy names that may be brought forward for the consideration of that body; yet, however, we feel it to be our duty to express our full and candid preference in favor of our late most worthy Representative, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, and heartily recommend his re-nomination.

Resolved, That the cheerful and unanimous thanks of our party and of all good patriots, are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, for his vigilant, efficient and patriotic services in the discharge of his various duties as our late representative in Congress, in defence of the constitutional rights of the States and of the people against the intolerant and proscriptive policy of Know Nothingism on the one hand, and the fiendish designs and abominable acts of *abolition republicanism* on the other.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican party is the only national, union and constitutional party of the country; the party that is opposed by know-nothingism, black republicanism, abolitionism, and all the various isms of the land, all allied together, in demonism, and to this great party alone, must all good people and patriots of the country rely for the preservation of this glorious Union, and State sovereignty and the perpetuity of the civil and religious rights of the people.

Resolved, That in the election and elevation to office, of President and Vice President of the United States, of those experienced statesmen, Hon. James Buchanan of Pa. and Hon. John C. Breckenridge of Ky., we recognize a wise, well timed and super interposition of a kind, protecting Providence, over the welfare and stability of this great and glorious nation. The admirable inaugural address of the President and the able cabinet of constitutional advisers which he has called to his aid, are guarantees that the ship of State will be ably and skilfully managed, to the honor and glory of the country.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in the proposed district convention, and the following were named, viz: Maj. Allen W. Wooten, Nathan Whitfield, Willis Pipkin, George Jones, Henry N. Croom, Samuel M. Croom, William Sutton, J. Samuel Davis, C. L. Davis, R. E. Davis, Jos. Leary, Blackledge Harper, James Nunn, James Herring, Whitfield Grady, James Jones, Elijah P. Loftin, A. W. Taylor, William G. Taylor, Chas. Gray, John C. Wooten, Samuel W. Howard, John Rhem, Wm. H. West, James M. Wooten, Gen. Jas. W. Cox, Col. James W. Morris, Henry F. Bond, Dr. Leroy Chappell, Wm. Fields, Dr. Thomas Woodley, Joseph Tilghman, N. Hunter, Wm. Howard, Wilson Tilghman, Warren Bell, Haywood Jones, Richard F. Bright, Simon W. Bright, Alfred Moore, Alexander Wilson, James M. King, Thomas H. Dawson, Noah Fouse, Thomas Rouse, Council Wooten, Richard L. Wooten, Hardy Sutton, S. Ivey Sutton, Alex. Hill, Thos. Hill, Jesse H. Rouse, and John W. Becton.

On motion, the chair was added, and that all good and true democrats of this county, who may be in Newbern at the time of the convention be considered as delegates to the same.

Mr. James B. Averitt, of Newbern, being present, and called upon, entertained the meeting in a few eloquent remarks in advocacy of the principles and policy of the party.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Goldsboro' Tribune and Newbern Union. Raleigh Standard, Tarboro' Southerner and Wilmington Journal, will please copy.

The unanimous thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Averitt for his entertaining address, and to the officers of the meeting for their kind services.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOS. R. CROOM, Chairman.

JAS. M. WOOTEN, Secretary.

Death of Lieut. Gardner.

AUGUSTA, April 23.—Lieut. Gardner, of the United States navy, died suddenly while riding in his carriage yesterday.

Frosty weather still continues here.

From the South-Side Democrat.

Distribution Considered Financially.

Conclusive as is the argument against distribution, drawn from a strict construction of the federal constitution, the absurdity of the scheme is even more glaring when the test of figures is applied, than its illegality when judged by the compact of the States. In the former aspect the subject has been so frequently and fully treated as to leave little to desire; but as the financial folly of the scheme has not been so frequently exposed, we shall submit a few considerations on the subject, drawn from an examination of the national balance sheet.

The advocates of distribution are fond of dazzling the minds of their hearers and readers with a magnificent account of the *twelve hundred millions of acres of public lands* owned by the Federal Government and ready to fall into the hands of the States, if they would only hearken to their wooing, and afford their patriotism an opportunity of devoting itself to the service of the confederacy. A division of the sum into parts proportionable to the federal population of the various States, and then reduced into the enticing form of dollars and cents, forms a glorious substratum for an infinity of balderdash and "Buncombe," and serves sometimes to entrap the unwary. Let us try the case by figures.

We will, for the sake of the argument, grant, what is far from being the fact, that every foot of this immense domain is susceptible of such a disposition.—We will concede that whether these acres were derived by purchase from foreign States, by treaties with foreign States, by conquest, by the extinguishment of Indian title or by the cessation, conditional or unconditional, of States of this Union—however derived, we will agree that every foot of them is disposable in the way desired by the distributionists.—Nay more; we shall not only admit that there is no objection to such disposition, based upon the particular mode of acquisition, but will further concede, for the moment, that every barrier in the constitution be swept away, and will suppose that an express stipulation appeared on the face of that instrument authorizing the precise measure as advocated now in Virginia. And, granting this, we contend that every consideration of prudence would call upon us not only to forego the exercise of such power, but to protest against any action to that end by Congress.

In the first place, it is simply ridiculous to speak of this vast domain as though it could be at once converted into money, and the proceeds be thus made immediately available—the disposable funds of the whole earth would not suffice for the purchase. Nor can it be presumed that the individual States would be able to bring the lands more speedily into market, or find purchasers more readily than the general government. Having no standing armies, no military and scientific organizations, none of these powerful auxiliaries, supplied by the bureaus of War and the Interior, to say nothing of the drawbacks that would result from conflict of title, it is not to be presumed that they would be able to sell the land more rapidly than Congress. Let us take, then, the account of the government for a single year, and that one of extraordinary briskness in the land market, and examine into the profits of the transaction.

The official returns for the last fiscal year exhibit the sales of nine millions two hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy eight (9,227,878) acres of land, at a net price of eight millions eight hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars ($8,821,414.) Now, if every cent of this fund was distributed among the States, the share of Virginia would be four hundred and ninety thousand and seventy-eight dollars (490,-078)—a sum equal to about *one eighth of one per centum on the assessed value of the landed property alone in Virginia.*

This is the immense fund which is to build the railroads and annihilate the taxes of Virginia!

Contemptible, however, as this appears, it is absolutely enormous in comparison with the utmous limit of the real returns that could possibly accoure to the State from such a distribution, as a moment's reflection will determine. So far we have examine only the *credit* side of the account; let us now look to the debts, and discover, if we can, what this sum of $8,-821, 41,4 is chargeable with. Upon examining the returns of the department of the Interior, we find this large sum debited at the outset with $973,000 for the expense of survey, and $1,130,000 for appropriations to extinguish Indian titles. The receipts are thus cut down over two millions of dollars at once. But this is but the beginning of the account, and by far *the smallest item in it.*

The military force of the United States, with the exception of the few troops necessary for the garrison of eastern fortifications, is employed almost exclusively in the defence of these public lands from the Indians. Should this territory or the receipts from its sale be divided among the States, *they* would have to assume its defence, or what, in a financial point of view, is precisely the same thing, Congress would do it with funds derived from the taxation of the citizens of the States. In the latter case the cost would be exactly as it is now; in the former, to say nothing of the unconstitutionality of the measure, the expense would be much greater, because the cost of the standing army which Congress must always maintain as a nuclus for times of war, would have to be added the cost of a regular force from every State in the Union. We will suppose, then, that the cheapest method of defence were adopted, and that United States troops should still defend, and United States officers still dispose of the lands; then let us see the cost.

We begin by striking out from the list of army estimates every item of expense not directly chargeable to the troops employed in the guardianship of the public lands. To this end we omit all account of the expenses of fortifications, pensions, hospitals, military roads, recruiting, &c., and confine ourselves simply to the items of the quartermaster's and paymaster's budget. The expenditure of the former for the fiscal year under examination amounted to six millions nine hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars ($6,976, 789) The expenditure of the latter, exclusive of payments of the Military Academy, which we strike out as not justly chargeable in this extimate, was three millions eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($3,878,598,)—making a total on account of war expenditure of ten millions eight hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars, ($10,855,387.) What proportion of this sum is exclusively chargeable to the public lands it is of course, impossible to say, but when we reflect that during the year under examination, we have had no foreign war, and with the exception of a few paltry garrisons no need for a single U. S. soldier in all the States of this contederacy, it surely will not be an over estimate, but to place the question beyond the chance of cavil we put the proportion as above mentioned. The sum thus resulting would amount to seven millions two hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars, (7,236,924.)

Let us go back now and make up our books. Expenditure—

Cost of survey	$ 973,000
Indian title	1,130,000
Cost of defence	7,236,924
Total	9,339,924
Receipts—	
Sales of lands	8,821,414
Annual loss	518,510

This is the sum that would remain to be distributed annually among the States—*a deficit of over half a million.*

Such is the simple dollar and cent argument applicable to the case. We say nothing of the demoralization which must follow the squandering of the federal revenue under the specious name of distribution—nothing of the increase of duties, for, be it remembered that if the public lands do not support, or help to support the army, *the money must come from the customs*—nothing of the injustice which would certainly follow to some interests of the land in consequence of such increase of duties—nothing of the dangerous political results of establishing such a relation as beggar and alms-giver between the States and Congress. Of all these grave considerations, we have nothing to say, but we appeal confidently to the financial issue involved, and are content to rest the issue there. It is argument by which the common sense of the nation will decide the question now as it did in days gone by.

Further Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The officers of the steamer Minnehaha, from Upper Missouri, report a great excitement at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in consequence of the Pawnee Indians being driven in by a number of settlers of Salt Creek. A fight occurred, resulting in the killing of several Indians and one white man and the capturing of thirteen Indians. General Thayer, of Omaha City, has raised a party of volunteers to protect the settlers.

From the Rural New Yorker, April 4.

Sunflower Culture as a Preventive of the Ague and Fever.

BY LIEUT. M. F. MAURY.

Every experiment that has for its object the solution of any question in the affairs of man is instructive. Whether the experiment be successful or not, it is not the less instructive, for experience is acquired by the failure as well as by the success of experiments. Every tiller of the earth, from Adam down to the whistling plow-boy that saw his first furrow not longer ago than last autumn, has been given more or less to the making of experiments. A farmer "tries" this crop, or that plan, and his experiments are the ground-work of the experience which gives intelligent direction to his husbandry.

None of the great industrial pursuits is more fruitful of experiments than that of agriculture; and if all the experiments that have been and now are making in this branch of industry had been systematically conducted, and if proper accounts of them had all been collected and published, what a valuable and instructive work should we have had! Take the Chinese sugar-cane as an example for illustration. How many thousand of farmers intend to make a "trial" of it this year?—and among this great number, how many, think you, will give for the benefit of agriculture any account of their experiment and its results? Perhaps a dozen or two. The aggregate experience of all the rest will be lost to the agricultural community—and yet, if collected and embodied together, it would be of incalculable value.

I have been led into this train of remarks in consequence of an experiment that I made last year with the cultivation of sunflowers as a preventive or protection against ague and fever, and if you will publish an account of this experiment, with an explanation of what was sought to be accomplished by it, and the results obtained, perhaps some of your many thousand readers will join and assist in carrying it out, for with such assistance a sanitary question of great importance may be satisfactorily settled, one way or the other, in a little while.

The dwelling of the Superintendent is adjoining the Observatory, which is situated on a hill on the left bank of the Potomac, in lat. 38 deg, 39 min., 53 sec. It is 94 feet above the low water of ebb tide, and about 400 yards from the river. The grounds pertaining to it contain about 17 acres, inclosed by a brick wall on the east, south and west sides, with a picket fence on the north. The south wall runs along nearly parallel with the river, and so does the west. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, fringed by a single row of sycamores, of some twenty years' growth, separates the wall from the river. In fact the river, with its marshes at the foot of the hill, encircles the grounds of the Observatory half way round, viz: from S. E. by way of S. to N. W. Thus, you perceive, we are in a sort of a bend in the river. Most of the marshes are just "a wash" at low water, parts of them are bare when the tide is out, and all of them, in the early summer, are covered with a rank growth of grass and weeds, which begin to decay in August. This is the commencement, too, of the sickly season, and a few minutes' walk about the grounds of the Observatory after sunset has been found sufficient to bring on upon strangers an attack of ague and fever. The place is so unhealthy that my family are compelled to desert it for four or five months every year. Last year they broke up early in May, and did not return till November.

Now, I am not going into a dissertation concerning malaria or miasm, for, be the seeds of the pestilence what they may, those of these intermittents are supposed to be due in a great measure to the marshes of the Potomac. The decay of the vegetable matter upon them infects the air with impurities of some kind, which predispose to chills and fevers such is the popular belief, at any rate.

This brings me to the history of the sunflower experiment. A process of reasoning like the following led me to try it.

If it be the decay of the vegetable matter on the marshes that produces the sickness on the hill, then the sickness must be owing to the deleterious effects of some gas, miasm or effluvium, that is set free during the decomposition; and if so, the poisonous matter, or the basis of it, whatever it be, must have been elaborated during the growth of the weeds, and set free in their decay. Now, if this reasoning be good, why might we not, by planting other vegetable matter between us and the marshes, and by bringing it, into vigorous growth just about the time that that of the marshes begins to decay, bring fresh forces of the vegetable kingdom again to play upon this poisonous matter, and elaborate it again into vegetable tissue, and so purify the air?

Thi reasoning appeared plausible enough to justify the trouble and expense of experiment, and I was encouraged to expect more or less success from it, in the circumstance that everybody said, "plant trees between you and the marshes—they will keep off the chils." But as to the trees, it so happens that at the very time when the decomposition on the marshes is going on most rapidly, the trees, for the most part, have stopped their growth to prepare for the winter, and though trees might do some good, yet a rank growth of something got up for the occasion might do more. Hops climb high; they are good absorbents, and of a rank growth, but there were objections to hops on account of stakes, poles, &c.—I recollected that I had often seen sun-flowers growing about the cabins in the West, and had heard, in explanation, that it was "healthy" to have them.—This was so much more in favor of making the experiment with sun-flowers.

An acre of sun-flowers will absorb during their growth many thousand gallons of water more than are supplied by the rains. They are great absorbents. They are of easy cultivation, are more rank than hops—they require no poles, and the seed are very valuable. I paid $8 a bushel for them. This plant, therefore, apparently offered to fulfil all the conditions required to satisfy the problem; for if the supposition that the ague and fever poison be imparted to the atmosphere by the decaying vegetable matter in the marshes, and if this poison were set free during the process of decay, why should not the sunflowers in their rank growth absorb it, and again elaborate it into vegetable matter, and so fix it, at least for a while, and until cold weather? I consulted upon this subject with one of the most useful men this country ever produced—the late A. J. Downing, of Newburg—and he thought the idea a good one.

Finally, I resolved to make the experiment, at the risk of spoiling the looks of a beautiful lawn. Accordingly, in the fall of 1855, the gardener trenched up to the depth of two and a half feet a belt about forty five feet broad around the Observatory on the marshy side, and from 150 to 200 yards from the buildings. The conditions of the theory I was about to try required rich ground, tall sunflowers and a rank growth. Accordingly, after being well manured from the stable yard, the ground was properly prepared and planted in sunflowers last spring. They grew finely; the sickly season was expected with more than the usual anxiety. Finally, it set in, and there was shaking at the President's House and other places as usual, but for the first time since the Observatory was built the watchmen about it weathered the summer clear of chills and fevers. These men, being most exposed to the night air, suffer most, and heretofore two or three relays of them would be attacked during the season; for as one falls sick another is employed in his place, who, in turn, being attacked, would in like manner give way to a fresh hand. And, last year, attacks of auge and fever were more than usually prevalent in the neighboring parts of the city.

Here is encouragement, not discovery or proof—but it is worth further trial, at any rate. Accordingly the gardener is making ready to try the experiment again this year, but with variations. The seeds are not to be planted quite as in the first instance; and, in the next place, there are to be two plantings, so that the last crop may be caught by the frost while yet the plants are flowering, and, therefore, in full and vigorous growth during the season of active decay in the marshes.

Suppose the fact should be established that a hedge of sunflowers between the dwellings of farmers and the ponds or marshes and standing pools, would generally keep ague and fever away, the discovery that such a simple contrivance would constitute an impassable barrier to "the pestilence that walketh in darkness" would be an achievement worth recording.

"The destruction that wasteth at noonday" may form the subject of another communication, if you can find room for it. Indeed, other remarks upon the subject in hand are suggesting themselves, but with your leave, I will reserve them for the next number of the Rural. In the meantime, I hope that all who can, but especially those who live in noted ague and fever districts, will prepare to try the sunflowers experiment this summer.

The readers of the Rural are mostly in the region of westerly winds, and that the results of each experiment should throw light upon the rest, it is desirable to know, approximately at least, in each case, the situation of the dwelling, its distance from and height above the supposed region of miasms, as well as its distance from the hedge of sunflowers, their height, &c. We know that one of the offices of the vegetable kingdom is to preserve the purity of the atmosphere; and that during their growth many plants take up from the air and fix for awhile various noxious vapors. In the Southern country it is common to see among the negro quarters sunflowers growing about the pig-sty; and the negro, if asked why he plants them in such a place, will reply, "He make it healthy, Massa."

The Rural boasts of the intelligence of its patrons, their cleverness and love of the useful, and why should not those of them who are in a condition to do so, try this experiment, and so let each have the benefit of all the rest to guide us next year.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have been conversing with Mr. Watt, the gardener, upon the subject. He informs me that many years ago similar experiments were made in France with like success. Accounts of them have been published in the Cultivator. With these facts and other circumstances to which I shall allude in my next, still further to inspire faith in the proposed preventive, I hope all of your "ague and fever" readers will be encouraged to try this simple sunflower experiment. Those who live upon the prairies, in the ague and fever districts of Illinois and other Western States, would do well to surround their dwellings with the plants, having the thickest part of the hedge on the west side.

INVENTIONS OF THE CHINESE.—It has been considered that the Chinese were not an inventive people; and yet this would appear to be a mistake. The art of printing was known in China nine hundred years before any knowledge of it prevailed in England.—Printing was first introduced into Europe early in the fifteenth century. The Chinese printers were generally itinerants. They next discovered the magnetic needle; this took place in the traditionary period, when the Yellow Emperor, having missed his way, a little carriage was built, on the top of which was a figure, which always pointed to the north, and thus the route was discovered. The effects of the loadstone were also mentioned in their dictionary.—We were also probably indebted to the Chinese for the mariner's compass; for it had been long known to them before it was to us. Gunpowder was invented many centuries before it was known in England, and it is a singular fact that the component parts were nearly the same as the European mixture.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamer Glasgow, from Glasgow, with Liverpool dates of the evening of the 8th, arrived here this afternoon. Her advices are unimportantant, being but a few hours later than the Fulton and the City of Washington.

The estimated sales of cotton on Wednesday amounted to 6,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000. The market closed steady.

Consols closed very heavy at 92⅞ a 92¾. Strong fears were entertained that there would be another advance of bank rates.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris says that the Emperor's coronation will take place on the 4th of May.

Arrival of the America.—Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, April 24.—The Cunard steamer America, from Liverpool on the 11th, arrived here last night, and will be due at Boston on Saturday. She brings three days later intelligence from Europe.

The North American arrived out on the 10th instant. The America passed the steamship Africa on the 12th., and a screw-steamer, supposed to be the Alps, on the 13th.

ENGLAND.—The parliamentary elections were nearly over. The ministerial net gain so far is 65.—Sidney Herbert is spoken of for Minister of War, and Evelyn Dennison is the ministerial candidate for Speaker.

The English government furnishes three steamships to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable. The cable itself will be completed in June and laid in July.

FRANCE.—The rumored attempts to assassinate the Emperor are unfounded, but several arrests have been made in Paris and the departments of persons connected with the secret societies.

SPAIN.—A Madrid letter says that active communications are taking place between Spain and France and England on the subject of the Spanish Mexican difficulty. The Spanish government hopes to obtain the moral support of these powers, and, *in case the question* goes beyond a war with Mexico, their material aid also.

DENMARK.—The Danish cabinet have tendered their resignations; the cause being local politics.

A Berlin paper denies that delay has been granted to Denmark by Austria and Prussia for the settlement of the Halstein question through French influence; and also confirms the statement that Russia has disagreed to the claims of Denmark being referred to the arbitration of the European powers. The Danish Diet unanimously approve of the abolition of the Sound dues, and the treaty concluded with the foroign powers.

AUSTRIA.—An Austrian circular states, respecting the Austro-Sardinian rupture, that should the mediation of England and France prove unsuccessful, Austria will seek measures for her own protection; but the authenticity of the circular is doubted.

ITALY.—The Austrian ambassador at Naples repeats the statement that Naples repeats the statement that Naples is more and more disposed to make advances toward the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the western powers.

RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburgh says that the operations of raising the sunken vessels at Sebastopol have commenced. Sixteen have already been recovered, including the steamer Chersonese.—Four raised vessels are afloat, and in active employment. The Chersonese is undergoing repairs at Nicolaieff.

PERSIA.—The Ottoman ambassador at Teheran had required the execution of the treaty of delimination and the restitution of seven towns to Turkey.

The Porte is inclined to consent to a union of the principalities on condition that its suzerainty be respected and that the united provinces continue to pay annual tribute.

[LATEST.]

BUSHIRE, Feb. 25.—Gen. Outram had planned an expedition for the capture of Mehammerah on the Karoon. The embarkation of the troops had commenced and an attack was expected on the 20th of March. The Persian army was collecting at Burajoor.

HALIFAX.—Parliament has passed a bill giving the exclusive right to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to land their cable on the shores of that province.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Later dates from Mexico, received at this city, state that a revolutionary movement, under the auspices of the Clergy and Santa Anna has been discovered in the city of Mexico.—The leaders have been arrested.

The British Charge has delivered his ultimatum to the Mexican government, and given nine days